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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

By Clearway

Spain's Civil War Writhes

Makes Footsteps Uncertain

But Way to Peace Is Open

¶ **The first Monday** of the new year finds a world wearied of watching the swaying scales tilt from Loyalist to Rebel, Rebel to Loyalist, in Spain's civil strife; wearied of watching statesmen of affected nations hurriedly shift diplomatic weights in an effort to maintain political equilibrium. It is a season of fine balancing, a time for well-considered steps. It is likewise an opportunity for alert thinkers to keep the edge of their thought keen enough to cut through such suggestions as the "inevitability of war" and find the intelligent way of peace.

¶ **This thing called war** is an evil thing. It tempts us to localize the affliction and think of all Spain as a seething caldron of embattled passions.

¶ **But, though bombing** planes roar overhead, in much of Spain the cows still go to pasture, the peasants still pray, the fires of home still draw the circle closer at eventide. The essential goodness in Spanish hearts still finds expression. It is well to remember this while considering the more militant scene, for if one would find consolation in the Spanish civil strife today he needs must look beyond the battle lines.

¶ **Great Britain and France** continue to move cautiously in their attempts to isolate the tinder from the threat of a European conflagration. Favorable to the non-intervention sentiment is Italy's lack of enthusiasm over the prospect of Nazi forces augmenting General Franco's rebels. With the Italian-British accord pointing to harmony in the Mediterranean, it seems unlikely that Mussolini will endanger his chances for consolidating the Italian conquest of Ethiopia. He appears to realize that active concurrence with the threatened German intervention would alienate British and French sympathy. While Reichsführer Hitler commands: "Fulfill in the new year the eternal watchword, 'Everything for Germany,'" Mussolini murmurs: "Hold what we have."

¶ **This brings encouragement** to the Loyalists now stubbornly holding Madrid. With Great Britain, France, and, by inference, Italy, deprecating German support of the insurgents, the Republican government reasons that a spectacular breaking of the nine weeks' siege of Madrid would mark the beginning of the end of the rebellion. It confesses brighter hopes of the outcome than it has known since last July.

¶ **But from Berlin comes** no assurance of co-operation to end the influx of foreign troops and arms into the war zone. Certain bargaining advantages to this end, however, are in the hands of the democratic nations. They have financial aid to offer which would help the Reich out of its pressing economic problem, asking in exchange Germany's compliance with peace moves. Suggestions are even made that Germany might hope to win back mandated territory by guarantees to aid in the stabilization of Europe. Thus far Hitler remains noncommittal. His choice might mean the peace of Europe. History would extol him.

¶ **In Germany, however,** feelings run high. The steamer Palos incident outraged German sensibilities. The shooting of a German at Salamanca inflamed them. Berlin declares that retaliatory measures will continue until restitution is granted. On the other hand, Basque spokesmen give warning that their warships will attack any vessel molesting Spanish merchantmen. The bird of peace flutters on uncertain wings. Where will it deposit its olive branch?

¶ **Faced by the intricacies** of nationalistic aims and of democratic desires thus involved in a scene where victory for Loyalist or Rebel might result either in a communist or fascist regime—neither system having revealed tendencies toward world harmony—the democratic peoples of earth can hardly do less than strengthen their alliances, protect their ideals, and so far as possible weave into the web of international affairs a pattern of unity.

¶ **Opportunity in this** direction lies with the Seventy-fifth Congress of the United States, which convenes tomorrow. For after preliminaries are disposed of, Congress will take up the question of America's neutrality in Spain. That this probably will have first place in legislative considerations indicates the importance Washington places on its obligations as a champion of the good-neighbor policy.

¶ **We all have an obligation**—the obligation of demanding that the attainable thing be the thing we uphold in thought and action. And the attainable thing is peace. There is no such thing as "the inevitability of war."

British Pressure on Spain To Give Back German Cargo; Neutrality Moves Delayed

Berlin Holds Off Answer to France and Britain on Non-Intervention in Spain; Roman Catholics Support Reich's Anti-Communist Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 4—A hint to Valencia that the Spanish Government would be wise to release the cargo confiscated from the German vessel Palos and hand back the Spaniard traveling on that ship as a passenger, has been given by Britain, the Monitor learns.

The view taken in informed quarters here is that the incident was due to lack of co-ordination between Bilbao and Valencia. It is felt that the seizure was probably unjustifiable and certainly unwise and while German reprisals are deplored as an example of the way not to do things, it is considered that Germany, nevertheless, has the better case.

War Clouds Pass

It is not believed that the incident will ultimate in war, though it is evident that tempers are getting dangerously strained, not only at Berlin and Valencia but also at Paris.

Meanwhile, Britain is doing a little protesting on its own account—to the rebel "Government" at Burgos instead of to Valencia—over the alleged Francoist interference with two British merchantmen. British action, however, has so far confined itself to verbal warnings.

Further Delay

The Palos dispute is expected to mean further delay in getting anything done to secure a ban on "volunteers." The situation is further complicated by the resumption of shipments of men to Spain, first reported in The Christian Science Monitor, Saturday. Britain regards this mainly as a demonstration on Italy's part of its solidarity with Berlin. While embarrassing, it is not a breach of the international non-intervention agreement and it is still believed that Italy will put no obstacle in the way of a serious attempt to prevent further reinforcements reaching either side.

Reich Hardens Stand Toward Spain With New Reprisals on Shipping

BERLIN, Jan. 4—The adoption of "reprisals" by the German naval squadron in Spanish waters, coupled with German press attacks last week end on the non-intervention policy, have weakened the hopes of a favorable answer from Germany to the Anglo-French proposals to ban "volunteers" in Spain.

The German naval squadron's seizure of the Aragon, a Spanish ship, following seizure of the Soton, appears to confirm the statement in official quarters here that the reprisal measures ordered by Berlin

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London-Rome Accord Opens Door for Paris

Mussolini's Next Move Likely to Be Toward French Pact

Old Scores Ended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 4—It cannot be said that wild enthusiasm has greeted the publication here today of the joint Anglo-Italian declaration which aims at passing the sponge over the Ethiopian unpleasantness so the two countries can start with a clean slate to rebuild the old structure of friendly co-operation in European affairs.

Signature of the agreement finds Great Britain still impenitent about the part she played in trying to prevent Ethiopia being swallowed. Moreover the news that more Italian "volunteers" have landed in Spain just when Britain and France are trying to induce the Fascist states to drop this kind of intervention is not conducive to a real feeling of confidence in Premier Mussolini's co-operative intentions.

Not Too Tragic

In Downing Street, however, the general attitude is that it is no use wasting time crying over spilt milk in view of the paramount importance of repairing breaches in the European peace system. For the same reason Premier Mussolini's latest Spanish exploit is not taken too tragically. It is realized that even a dictator cannot completely change his foreign policy overnight. The dispatch of volunteers is therefore regarded as an attempt to show Reichsführer Hitler that the Duce wishes to continue on friendly terms with Germany, whose attitude toward intervention in Spain is well known. Furthermore it is pointed out that as the question of volunteers is still an open one from the standpoint of the non-intervention agreement, Premier Mussolini has legal justification for "allowing" men—as opposed to munitions—to go to Spain.

Willing to Wait

Downing Street therefore is content to wait on events. Premier Mussolini, who until recently has felt obliged to put both feet on the German side of the fence, is now straddled with one foot nearly back where it was before the earthquake in far-away East Africa disturbed the equilibrium of the whole of Europe.

The next step that is projected is to put an Italo-French "gentlemen's agreement" alongside the Italo-British accord. This is not expected to take long. When such an agreement has been signed, Italy's contact with Germany, if it still exists, may prove useful in helping to bridge the gulf between the Third Reich and the group of "satisfied" nations of Europe to which Premier Mussolini says Italy now belongs.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 4—The Anglo-Italian "gentlemen's agreement" is welcomed by France as a favorable factor for peace and stability in the Mediterranean. But it fails to relieve French anxiety over the Spanish crisis.

Apparently reliable reports published here today declare that between 3000 and 5000 Italian "volunteers" have been landed in Spain the past few days by Italian warships. If authentic, these reports are felt here to be hard to reconcile with Premier Mussolini's pledge to Britain concerning the territorial integrity of Spain.

Duce Sees Tacit Recognition by British of African Empire: Page 2.

Union Moves to Close General Motors

Wide World

Officials Ponder Strike Truce

Mayor Harold K. Burton of Cleveland, Ohio (Center), Shown as He Conferred With Lincoln R. Seafe, Plant Manager of the Fisher Body Company, and Louis F. Spisak, President of Cleveland Local No. 45, United Automobile Workers of America, in an Effort to End a Sit-Down Strike in the Fisher Plant

Auto Strike: Major Test for Labor

Workers in Some Plants Protest Strain of Mass Production

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich., Jan. 4—The great push to unionize the mass-production industries of America is suddenly on today. Tactics have been switched unexpectedly. The big strike does not begin in steel as long expected, but among the automobile workers—men of speed, young, ready for new labor methods, and troubled by the pressure for high production.

Though the union drive is directed at General Motors Corporation, largest of the auto manufacturers, its ultimate goal is the entire industry. The design is one big union of all the automobile workers to bargain with the organized employers.

Dominant Motive

Desire to establish trade unionism in the automobile industry makes a major if not dominant motive in the situation. Profits of the motor industry during the past year give impetus to the movement. Re-election of President Roosevelt is cited by union men as also a stimulus.

Behind such factors appears a dissatisfaction among many workers with conditions of mass production. Union men on the assembly line protest what they claim is the speed, the strain, the short working career, the monotony of ever doing the same thing, the lack of chances for advancement, etc.

Technique of mass production is challenged at questionable points in current strikes. These, incidentally, will omit companies where the union feels content, such as the Nash and Hudson companies. If

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Texas Strikers Back on Tankers

By the Associated Press

Houston, Texas, Jan. 4

Striking seamen returned to their jobs today aboard tankers in three Texas ports. Tanker workers in Houston voted yesterday to follow the example of their mates in Port Arthur and Beaumont to return to their old places. Seamen headquarters announced the strike against other cargo vessels would continue.

Strike leaders pointed out that since the strike began nine weeks ago, wages on tankers have been increased 20 per cent, overtime has been granted and living conditions improved.

General Walkout in 69 Plants Threatens General Motors

The News

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, conferred with John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, for more than an hour today on means of settling the labor dispute in the General Motors Corporation's plants. After the conference, Mr. McGrady said he had sought to find out what the automobile workers intended to do and "how the Department of Labor could help to arrange an amicable settlement for both sides." Saturday night, Secretary Perkins had talked for two hours with Mr. Lewis, to obtain "preliminary information."

By the Associated Press

DETROIT, Jan. 4—A board of strategy, authorized to call a general strike in the General Motors Corporation's 69 plants in 14 states, convenes here today to determine the course of action of the United Automobile Workers of America.

The automotive industry watched this meeting and the scheduled reopening of motors and parts plants after a three-day holiday to ascertain the effect of strikes which already have closed 19 of the company's branches, leaving at least 38,000 workers idle.

Blanket Authority

The board of strategy was given blanket authority to extend the strikes or call a general strike against the corporation at a meeting in Flint, Mich., Sunday, of union delegates from General Motors plants in 13 cities.

The U. A. W. A. representatives endorsed the eight principal demands of the union officials for a collective bargaining agreement with General Motors and adopted a resolution pledging "whole-hearted and loyal support in their efforts to bring about (even through the medium of a general strike of all General Motors employees if its executives refuse conciliatory methods) genuine collective bargaining be-

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All Factions Put Maritime Strike Up to Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—After two months of negotiations, parties to the maritime strike turned to Congress today. Each faction hoped for new laws favorable to itself, but all groups combined in wishing to see some sort of stable bargaining arrangement established once and for all.

As lobbies mobilized their pressures and many bills were drafted for submission, these events signaled the shift of scene from pierhead to the halls of Congress:

McGrady in Capital

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, arrived from the West Coast after tense days and nights of negotiating and conferred with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. He may carry the question to the President himself.

The United States Maritime Commission released its report to Congress saying that its hands were tied in settling the strike. All the power conferred on the commission by Congress to "fix minimum wages, minimum manning scales and determine reasonable working conditions on government-subsidized

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Stage Is Ready For Opening Of New Congress

First Half of Two-Year Session Is Expected to Last Till June

Labor to the Fore

Robinson Gives Cue to Move for Amendment Giving Control of Hours and Wages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—A proposed constitutional amendment to permit governmental regulation of hours and wages was projected into the legislative situation here just as the curtain of the Seventy-fifth Congress prepared to go up, and four short days after President Roosevelt declared something must be done to solve the problem.

It met congressmen returning to the capital already agog over recent developments in the neutrality situation, and at once became a major subject of comment and debate as the preliminaries of the new term got under way. The assembling legislators wondered if the long-waited cue had at last been given for a direct Administration attempt to amend the Constitution.

Key Positions Filled

Congress was practically in session today, for although normal beginning of the two-year term does not start till twin gavels in House and Senate crack at noon tomorrow, the practical work of organizing party lines and filling key positions commenced.

With nearly the whole membership in town, Democrats and Republicans held caucuses beginning at 11 a. m.; the Democrats to reelect William H. Bankhead of Alabama as Speaker of the House and to choose between Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas and John J. O'Connor of New York for majority leader; the Republicans to reelect Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York to lead their depleted ranks in a program designed to substitute constructive scrutiny of New Deal measures, for blanket opposition.

The Senate as a continuing organization will retain its present officials but party caucuses were also summoned.

Competition Grows Keen

Comments were forthcoming from leaders of Democrats both in House and Senate, while on the Republican side more than 80 attended the party caucus that renamed Mr. Snell party leader and gave him the courtesy nomination as candidate for Speaker against Mr. Bankhead. The House Progressive bloc of eight nominated Representative George J. Schneider of Wisconsin for Speaker, who will also have support of five Farmer-Laborites.

A note of bitterness crept into the lively, but relatively unimportant Democratic row over the majority leadership of the House, when it was announced that Representative Thomas Cullen of New York, titular leader of the Tammany delegation, would second Mr. Rayburn's nomination against Mr. O'Connor. The latter promptly urged other Democrats not to "be concerned with the report of treason in my delegation in New York."

Prologue Is a Lively One

Explosions from the constitutional amendment comment of Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader and chief White House spokesman on Capitol Hill, continued, after rattling out over the week end. Combining with the furore over neutrality legislation they set the stage for one of the liveliest beginnings of Congress in recent years. A definitely timed sequence between the White House and Senator Robinson's comments was seen by some returning Congressmen, and Washington hummed with the problems of the forthcoming session in which these two matters for the moment predominated.

Like a theater in which the curtain is about to go up, the assembled legislators buzzed with gossip and bustled with plans, hardly a member returning to Washington without some favorite bill or appropriation in his valise.

Long Session Expected

Despite the disparity of the two parties, there were advance evidences of a prolonged and active session, extending probably into June.

The Senate will be composed of 76 Democrats to 16 Republicans, with four scattering; while in the House, Democrats outnumber Republicans 335 to 88, with 12 Progressives or Farmer-Laborites—a degree of disproportion not equaled since the '60's.

Failing a major-size opposition party to quarrel with, returning congressmen cheerfully forecast that Democrats would probably quarrel, or at any rate argue, with one another, and they pointed in any event to a big supply of legislative raw material waiting for discussion and disposal.

Bankhead for Amendment

New indications of Administration alignment behind the constitutional amendment proposal came today with support of the idea by Speaker Bankhead. At a press conference he declared it "entirely probable" the idea would come up this session, and added that he agreed with the need for an amendment, if the Supreme Court continued to reject social leg-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Mellon $19,000,000 Art Gift Waits On Congress' Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—One of the world's finest art collections, together with a monumental gallery to house it, has been proffered to the people of the United States by Andrew W. Mellon, Pittsburgh financier, for 11 years Secretary of the Treasury and for a brief period this country's envoy at the Court of St. James's.

The collection, valued at $19,000,000, contains about 70 works of masters, including Raphael, Botticelli, Titian, Holbein, Duerer, Velasquez, Rubens and Vermeer.

In accepting the gift tentatively for the nation, until Congress has opportunity to act, President Roosevelt expressed confidence to Mr. Mellon that the collection is "of first importance and will place the nation well up in the first rank" in the art world.

Purchase

The former Secretary of the Treasury has been acquiring important and rare paintings over a period of years, with the idea that ultimately they should become the property of the people of the United States. With his close friend and business associate, Henry Clay Frick, he began making trips to Europe many years ago to buy up choice paintings. During his residence in Washington, he began to look about for a suitable permanent repository for his collection, but his negotiations were interrupted when he left to become Ambassador to England.

Educational Trust

Before he had a chance to divulge his plans to President Roosevelt, he found himself target of an income tax suit, with the Government claiming $3,089,000 due on his 1931 income. Some of the paintings, now to become public property, figured in the suit, with Mr. Mellon asking an exemption on them because they had been transferred to a specially cre-

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Prison Labor Act Upheld; No Ruling On N. Y. Wage Law

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Supreme Court today held constitutional the 1935 Ashurst-Sumners Act forbidding transportation of prison-made goods into states that bar their sale.

This was one of 16 decisions handed down by the court. Rulings on 11 others that are pending will be forthcoming next Monday or later.

The justices refused, without explanation, to review an appeal filed by George P. Davis of Boston attacking the constitutionality of the section of the Federal Social Security Act levying a tax on employers for the benefit of those out of work. This action delays for an indeterminate time a final ruling on this major part of the Roosevelt Administration program.

Chief Justice Hughes delivered the unanimous opinion which sustained the Prison Labor Act. The measure also requires that prison products be so labeled wherever shipped.

The ruling was the second major New Deal victory in the Supreme Court this term. The other was a decision upholding an act to embargo shipments of arms to Bolivia and Paraguay for their Chaco war.

Upholds Peaseable Assembly

In another important decision, the court unanimously held unconstitutional the Oregan Criminal Syndicalism Law as applied to the conviction of Dirk de Jonge, a communist sentenced to serve seven years in the state penitentiary for violating the act.

Chief Justice Hughes, also delivering that opinion, asserted that "peaceable assembly for lawful discussion cannot be made a crime." De Jonge was convicted of violating the law by addressing a meeting of communists.

New Deal decisions which went over until later involve a phase of the 1933 resolution prohibiting payment of obligations in gold and validity of a 50 per cent silver profits tax.

Royal and Peasant Julianas to Wed On the Same Day

THE HAGUE, Jan. 4 (AP)—A peasant's daughter and a future Queen, both named Juliana, will be the only girls in all Holland to wed next Thursday.

One is the Crown Princess Juliana born to royalty. The other is Juliana van der Meer born to peasant life in the little village of Oegstgeest near Leyden.

One will have a wedding attended by European royalty, the other a village church ceremonies with friends.

The coincidence of birth at the same hour on the same day 27 years ago linked the two Julianas. The Government planned first to permit no other wedding but that of the Crown Princess Thursday, but because of the mutual birthday and correspondence between the Julianas the exception was made today.

The peasant Juliana will marry plain Martinus van Stijn, a young man from her home village; the Crown Princess, the German Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld.

At the express wish of Queen Wilhelmina, all festivities heralding the approaching marriage were halted yesterday for solemn observance of the Sabbath and thousands of lights were turned off at midnight for 24 hours.

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Economics in the News

Labor Standards—Facts Do Not Show Any Breakdown Since NRA—Major Berry's Statement Examined

By H. B. E.

Some further action by the Federal Government in raising labor standards has been indicated by the President in recent press conferences. He seems to think that there has been widespread breakdown in those labor standards. Doubtless he is relying upon his co-ordinator for industrial co-operation, Maj. George L. Berry. In a recent statement Major Berry, whose job seems to be to create an atmosphere favorable to the resuscitation of NRA, says "the reports show generally that a progressive movement has been in effect to lengthen hours and to decrease wages."

Where Major Berry obtained his data is difficult to imagine. The factual material is available in the latest publication of the National Bureau of Economic Research In it, Dr. Wolman, well-known labor economist, surveys the entire field of labor progress.

¶

First of all we find that total pay rolls have advanced tremendously. In 1933 they were down to 45.3 per cent of the 1929 aggregate. In 1934 the index was 57.6; in 1935, 65.3 per cent; in 1936 (first nine months) 72.5 per cent. It will be noted that in this upward trend there was no setback on account of the abandonment of the NRA. The last figure registers an advance of no less than 60 per cent in total pay rolls since 1933. This is no mean accomplishment for recovery.

It is a figure which, of course, reflects progressive re-employment. The figure does not show the increase in the pay roll of the individual worker so much as the admission to a pay roll of millions of persons who had been divorced from it. It does not give us a true picture of the betterment of the lot of the average worker. This is what Major Berry has in mind. Let us, therefore, refine our search.

Of primary interest is the weekly pay envelope of labor. In 1933 it was only $17.60; in 1934, $19.12; in 1935, $21.03; in 1936 (first nine months), $22.36. So there has been an increase in the pay envelope of 27 per cent. Compared with the 60 per cent increase in total pay rolls, this does not look so rosy; nevertheless it is a pretty healthy development and significant of considerable recovery.

¶

To me the figure for weekly earnings is of outstanding significance. It is certainly what counts with the housewife. Workers in the building trades may take comfort in the fact that their wage rates are the highest for all industry. What, however, is the value of those wage rates if they are not earned? Employment in the building trades is exactly half of the average for all industry; pay rolls in the industry, correspondingly, are only 40 per cent of 1929 pay rolls. There is not much satisfaction for the family budgeter in such a contrast.

The figure for weekly earnings, like the one for total pay rolls, is affected by the increase in the number of hours worked. It is this latter factor that seems to bother Major Berry. According to the figures, there has been an increase in weekly hours worked, from 37.9 in 1933 to 38.5 in 1936. That makes an advance of exactly 1.5 per cent. From 1934, when the NRA was in full swing, the increase is more, being 10 per cent.

Now I know that, in the view of the 30-hour-a-week proponents in the labor world, such an increase is retrogressive. I do not agree. Gradually the benefits of technological improvement must be passed along to the workers in the form of shorter hours as well as better pay. But it must be done gradually and selectively. A drastic reduction of weekly hours to 30 hours all along the line would retard living stand-

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Movies Have a Moving Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Americans thronged the motion picture theaters in all-time record numbers in 1936. A total of 4,180,000,000 pasteboards were handed out through the ticket windows in exchange for something in excess of $1,000,000,000. This stream of moviegoers was estimated by Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys to be 12 per cent larger than in 1935, and the increased "box office" or cash income was even more impressive. Where the Average American paid 20 cents for a movie ticket in 1935, as compared with 30 cents in the pre-depression days, he was willing to spend approximately 25 cents in 1936.

According to the critics, these record audiences this year received a course in serious social problems via the screen, for the first time in such volume and earnestness. Hollywood, according to the year-end critics' commentaries, had preferred during the depression to avoid pictures which might stir up unrest. But this last year, with the enlarging silver stream into its own coffers attesting to recovery, a number of striking ventures into this field were carried through.

Beginning with "Fury," they extended through "Winterset," "The General Died at Dawn," "The Road to Glory"; and the point of view found its way even into such light and nimble comedies as "My Man Godfrey" and "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town."

These pictures shone their lights into many houses which had remained dark in the year before. Poor's reports that some 86 per cent of the 19,000 domestic picture houses were open—to be compared with only 73 per cent of the somewhat larger number of theaters at the bottom of the depression.

Painting by Raphael Found by X-Ray

ROME, Jan. 4 (AP)—A seemingly priceless painting by Raphael has been discovered beneath a painting of Saint Catherine in the Borghese gallery, authorities said today.

The painting of Saint Catherine, attributed to the schools of Perugino or Ghirlandajo for a hundred years, and so listed in the gallery catalogue, was subjected to X-ray photographs recently and the existence of the Raphael beneath it was disclosed.

This now has been brought to light. The head is the same as that of Saint Catherine but the body is that of a young maiden, holding a small unicorn in her lap.

Ciano and His Foreign Policy: Switch to Anglo-Italian Axis; Path Marks Way to Duce-ship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Among the small group of men who exercise political authority in this country there is one whose power, prestige and ersonal standing is increasing from day to day. He is Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's 33-year-old Foreign Minister, Benito Mussolini's son-in-law and the generally accepted successor of the Duce. He occupies a position which places him high above all the other direct collaborators of the Fascist Dictator. His popularity among the Blackshirts is greater than that of any other Fascist leader. He is the only Italian statesman to whom the Fascist press devotes great space.

Count Ciano has held the high and responsible post of Foreign Minister for six months, and a brief survey of his activities during this period may serve to illustrate his abilities, possibilities and future tendencies.

Pro-German

Young Ciano entered upon his new duties in June last with the reputation of being strongly pro-German in his feelings. It seems that Count Ciano, while serving with the Italian Air Force in East Africa during the Ethiopian campaign, expressed himself on more than one occasion in favor of Germany and particularly of German colonial aspirations. This was sufficient to create for him the reputation of being a friend of Germany—a reputation which successive events helped to confirm.

From the day of his appointment up to the present time the Italian Foreign Minister paid particular attention to Italo-German relations. As a result of the policy pursued by Count Ciano under the guidance of Premier Mussolini there was witnessed during the last few months and until the recent swing over to the British agreement an intensive and wide cultivation of this particular field.

Rome-Berlin Axis

Italy's friendship toward Germany was fostered in every posible way, so much so that Premier Mussolini in his speech at Milan, Nov. 1, 1936, was able to make use of the noted phrase referring to the new vertical political axis in Europe, that is, the Rome-Berlin axis.

If one wishes to keep to the simile adopted by the Duce, it can be said that the axis of Italian foreign policy had passed steadily through London until the appointment of Fulvio Suvich at the Italian Foreign Office. With the arrival of Signor Suvich the axis shifted toward Vienna. When Count Ciano stepped in, it moved for the time being toward Berlin. It was, then, reserved to Count Ciano to perform the withdrawal of Italy from the Western Powers in order to effect a rapprochement with Germany.

The first great act of Count Ciano as Foreign Minister was, therefore, the attainment of an Italo-German political understanding based on the affinity of the Fascist and National Socialist regimes and on the realization of parallel interests existing between Rome and Berlin.

To Gain Prestige

This achievement of Count Ciano was the logical conclusion of the idea that reciprocal diplomatic support between Italy and Germany in international political questions would increase the specific weight of Italy in the European concert.

Count Ciano realized that isolated Italy would never weigh sufficiently in the European political scale to justify her daring policy. In union with Germany, this weight would not only be reached, but even surpassed, seeing that a political and military bloc between Italy and Germany would be unwelcome as much in Paris as in London. It was with such ideas in mind that Count Ciano undertook his trips to Berlin and Berchtesgaden.

The object of his mission in Germany was to establish a system of relations between Italy and Germany which, in questions of common interest, could from time to time appear as a bloc or a militant front between the two nations. It was in the latter form that the Italo-German understanding manifested itself vis-à-vis Russia.

Anti-Red Front

The anti-communist front adopted by German National Socialism, to which Rome seemed to be moving, would serve the twofold purpose of a barrier of the states with authoritarian regimes against the Comintern and the propaganda of the Third International, and of an Italo-German diplomatic alignment in face of the European states which maintain close friendly relations with Soviet Russia, that is, Spain, France and Czechoslovakia.

As, however, for a host of reasons which it would take too much space to detail here, it was at that time necessary to reinforce materially the Italo-German understanding which was based only on the fragile plan of the natural affinities existing between the two countries, Count Ciano as soon as he had concluded the German visit, had immediately to undertake a new political journey to Vienna and Budapest, so as to attempt to harmonize the letter and the spirit of the Rome Protocols with the Austro-German accords of June 11, 1936.

"Condominium"

Count Ciano's undertaking, which strikes one as being about as difficult as a squaring of the political circles, succeeded in the sense that Italy on the one hand made a slight strategic retreat in Austria, so that today Austria ceased to be under exclusive Italian political control and became an Italo-German "condominium," but, on the other hand, in order to compensate for the Italian loss of a number of positions at Vienna, the policy of Count Ciano scored several points in its favor over the Reich in Hungary. The subsequent visit of Admiral Horthy to Rome and Naples was the external manifestation of the advantages gained by Italy in Hungary, advantages chiefly moral, if not yet political.

On this great background where hitherto there appeared the lights and shades of Count Ciano's foreign policy, the first lines of a new work to be carried out are being sketched in. The political line of Premier Mussolini is now directed toward Paris and London, and in Rome there is already talk of an early visit of Count Ciano to the British capital. It will be highly interesting to see how Count Ciano will succeed in reconciling the Rome-Berlin political axis which he had previously built up with an Italian walk along the Avenue Rome-Paris-London.

Difficult Moves

As is known, the objects which Count Ciano's foreign policy aim at, or which it has been forced to give consideration to, are of such a character, type and dimension, and carry with them such wide responsibilities, that they would shake even the composure of an old hand at the political game. Count Ciano, however, is applying himself to his difficult task with the dash and confidence of youth, an attitude which is the more surprising in that besides that of foreign policy he has still many other irons in the fire.

Count Ciano, in fact, while presiding over his office at Palazzo Chigi, has not interrupted his relations with the Ministry of Press and Propaganda. It is true that this department has its own minister, but Count Ciano remains, as he was, the inspirator and real chief of his former ministry. His activity, through the Ministry of Press and Propaganda, is linked up with Italian internal policy in which by force of circumstances he must take an active interest.

Public Acclaim

Hence we see him, for example, delivering an important speech on home policy at Florence in which the repercussions of colonial and military affairs are obvious, while the people gathered in the Piazza della Signoria accord him not only the usual conventional acclamations but break out into greater manifestations of sympathy, calling him by name and hammering out the syllables "Cia-no," "Cia-no"—a form of greeting with which only the Duce had hitherto been honored.

No Foreign Minister in Italy has had such a big circle of activity as that of young Galeazzo Ciano. Manifold are the cares and tasks which are co-ordinated with his major job, that of foreign policy, and the already vast field of activity shows no signs of diminishing; indeed, it seems to widen from month to month. This is why among the people, as in the best-informed circles, it is being noted with growing certainty that the appointment of Count Ciano as Foreign Minister marked only a beginning, and that he is the candidate of Benito Mussolini for the succession to the office of Prime Minister, and perhaps even of Duce.

Foreign Minister

International

Count Galeazzo Ciano

Son-in-Law of Italy's Duce

Philadelphia Hears Plea for Non-Profit Municipal Garages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4—Establishment of well-equipped municipally owned garages operated by the city on a non-profit basis, was suggested as a possible means of relieving traffic congestion, in a recent letter from J. Maxwell Smith, general manager of the Keystone Automobile Club, to Mayor S. Davis Wilson.

"Philadelphia's great need," the letter said, "is more room for the storage of motor vehicles and more room for moving vehicles. Parking lots on the sites of buildings which formerly contributed heavily in city taxes, afford considerable relief to congested traffic arteries. But what will become of the vehicles now accommodated in these lots when, as anticipated, buildings will again spring up on the vacant spaces in the course of business and industrial recovery?

"Either the motoring public will muddle through and make the best of a bad situation, or countless thousands of motorists, impressed by the futility of trying to drive or park in the central area, will stay away from the downtown business section.

"From the reactions of motorists even now, we are inclined to believe the latter procedure will be inevitable, with consequent heavy losses to the city's largest taxpayers through business decentralization."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Mediterranean Agreement

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The texts of the Anglo-Italian Mediterranean agreement and the notes exchanged by the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Drummond, and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, follow:

Mediterranean Declaration

His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom and the Italian Government:

Animated by a desire to contribute increasingly in the interests of the general cause of peace and security to the betterment of relations between them and all Mediterranean powers, and resolved to respect the rights and interests of those powers;

Recognize that the freedom of entry to, exit from and transit through the Mediterranean is a vital interest both to the different parts of the British Empire and to Italy and that these interests are in no way inconsistent with each other;

Disclaim any desire to modify, or, so far as they are concerned, to see modified, the status quo as regards national sovereignty of territory in the Mediterranean area;

Undertake to respect each other's rights and interests in the said area;

Agree to use their best endeavors to discourage any activities liable to impair the good relations which it is the object of the present declaration to consolidate.

This declaration is designed to further the ends of peace and is not directed against any other power.

Rome, the 2d day of January, 1937.

British Note

Your Excellency:

The Royal Italian Government may perhaps be aware that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was asked in the House of Common Dec. 16 whether he would lay upon the table of the House precise terms of the guarantee given to His Majesty's Government by the Government of Italy concerning occupation of the Balearic Islands by Italian subjects.

To this Mr. (Anthony) Eden replied that the assurances to which reference was made were given verbally. He proceeded to state that His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Rome, acting upon instructions, informed the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs Sept. 12 that "any alteration of the status quo in the Western Mediterranean would be a matter of closest concern to His Majesty's Government."

Mr. Eden continued that, taking note of this communication, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs had assured Mr. Ingram (Maurice Ingram, Chargé d'Affaires in Rome) that the Italian Government had not, either before or since the revolution in Spain, engaged in any negotiations with General Franco whereby the status quo of the Western Mediterranean would be altered, nor would they engage in any such negotiations in the future.

This assurance, the Secretary of State added, was subsequently reaffirmed spontaneously to the British Naval Attaché in Rome by the Italian Ministry of Marine, and the Italian Ambassador to London had on several occasions given the Secretary of State similar verbal assurances.

In view of these assurances, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom assumed that so far as Italy is concerned the integrity of present territories of Spain shall in all circumstances remain intact and unmodified.

They would, however, be grateful if Your Excellency saw your way formally to confirm the accuracy of this assumption, and I have, accordingly, the honor to inquire whether Your Excellency could supply me with such confirmation.

I avail myself of the opportunity to convey to Your Excellency an expression of my highest consideration.

Italian Note

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's note of today's date, wherein you draw my attention to the question asked in the House of Commons, Dec. 16, and to the reply given by Mr. Eden on the subject of assurances given verbally by the Royal Italian Government concerning the status quo in the Western Mediterranean.

You remind me that in taking note of the communication made by His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, Sept. 12, I assured Mr. Ingram that the Italian Government had not, either before or since the revolution in Spain, engaged in any negotiations with General Franco whereby the status quo of the Western Mediterranean would be altered nor would it engage in any such negotiations in the future.

I have, consequently, no difficulty on behalf of the Royal Italian Government in confirming the accuracy of His Majesty's Government's assumption; namely, that so far as Italy is concerned the integrity of present territories of Spain shall in all circumstances remain intact and unmodified.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency expression of my highest consideration.

Station KWG One Of the Pioneers On Pacific Coast

With Monitor Newscasters

STOCKTON, Calif.—KWG, which went on the air in this city in 1921, was truly one of the pioneers among radio stations. It was the second station to begin radiocasting on the Pacific coast. Located between the Coast and Sierra ranges, in the San Joaquin valley, 60 miles east of San Francisco bay, KWG is located in a thickly populated territory.

KWG is owned by the McClatchy Newspapers, Inc., and is operated under the management of Bernard E. Cooney. Before taking over his work as manager of KWG, Mr. Cooney had spent about 12 years in the entertainment field, and had been heard over 30 or more radio stations throughout the United States.

KWG's programs are well liked, according to mail, telephone and personal response from a large listening audience. Among its policies are the maintainance of a high standard in advertising. It will not accept questionable or objectionable commercial statements.

Frank Wilbur is program director of KWG and also chief announcer. KWG is affiliated with both the National Broadcasting Company and the new California Radio System, and by means of these hookups a number of national and regional network programs are added to its own.

KWG has received press radio news through its network affiliations and the United States Press Service. In December, 1934, however, "The Monitor Views the News" was first radiocast over KWG. During these two years this commentary on international news has been scheduled continuously, and is now given every weekday at 1:45 p. m.

Leon Phifer, a business man of Stockton, who is not associated with the station, reads the Monitor news. His service in giving these items is a favor to the station. Mr. Phifer has a clear and distinct method of radiocasting and the management is of the opinion that this radiocast has become increasingly popular.

Though KWG operates on a frequency of 1200 kilocycles, with a power of only 100 watts, the personnel of the station is justly proud of the fact that each month letters have been received from New Zealand. Reception of programs from this station is very good there, according to the writers. The management also has a letter, a prized possession, from Sweden, reporting reception of KWG in that country. Such reports of good reception overseas, at distances far greater than the ordinary 100-watt station is heard, are, of course, unusual, and should be attributed perhaps to unusual transmitting conditions. Lewis G. Heinzman is chief engineer of KWG.

[This is article number 21 in the series. The next appears Jan. 6.]

Phi Alpha Awards Honors

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4 (AP) — A. Cecil Snyder, district attorney of Puerto Rico, received the distinguished alumnus award of the Phi Alpha fraternity at the closing dinner last night of the fraternity's national convention. Mr. Snyder formerly lived in Baltimore. Other honors included the Schwartz scholarship plaque to Omicron chapter, University of New Hampshire.

China's 'Dictator' Obtains Pardon For His Captor

NANKING, Jan. 4 (AP)—Marshal Chang Hsalo-liang was pardoned unconditionally today by the Council of State for kidnaping Premier Chiang Kai-shek and raising the flag of revolt in an attempt to force China into war with Japan.

The pardon was made effective immediately and, in addition to canceling the 10-year prison sentence handed down by a military court, restored the "Young Marshal" to full civil rights.

Marshal Chang was expected to go into immediate retirement after his release from technical custody at the home of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance.

Chiang Urged Leniency

The council's action, writing the end to a chapter of China's history that threatened to embroil the entire country in civil war, was believed to have been taken as a result of Generalissimo Chiang's petition for leniency for his erstwhile captor

Marshal Chang not only freed the Generalissimo but placed himself at his mercy, declared that he saw the error of his ways and was willing to face whatever punishment the Nanking Government thought he deserved.

General Chiang was understood to have great personal faith in the Marshal who captured him Dec. 12 in a sudden coup at Sianfu, remote capital of Shensi Province.

Vital Questions Unsolved

The Generalissimo was believed to feel that Marshal Chang was not the real instigator of the mutiny in which he was held captive for two weeks but was forced to assume the leadership by ambitious and unscrupulous subordinates.

What personal political understandings were reached between the emissaries of Marshal Chang and Nanking who negotiated General Chiang's release on Christmas Day still were held secret.

Informed observers expressed belief that only the passage of considerable time will make them known.

Yule Paroles Broken By 13 in Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 4 (AP)—Violations of Christmas paroles appeared headed for an all-time high last night when an unofficial check showed 13 of the 494 state convicts granted Yuletide paroles by Gov. Bibb Graves Dec. 17 had broken their promise to return New Year's Day.

Three were missing at Kilby Prison, four at Atmore, one at Camp Whitney and five at Speigner Prison. Warden J. H. Smith of Speigner said: "I believe they are all on their way back, just running late.

"One lost his foot up in Tuscaloosa and is in the hospital, and another one's in jail at Birmingham, but I believe the rest will show up," Warden Smith said.

Hamp Draper, convict department chief, said he expected to receive full reports from the four prisons and 12 road camps for a definite check on the missing. Until last year few broke their word to Alabama Governors granting Christmas paroles to deserving long-term convicts. A high record of seven failed to return in 1936.

Washington Busy To Shut Off Arms Going to Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—President Roosevelt and the State Department, by the use of various executive and diplomatic expedients, apparently have the question of American arms exports to Spain well under control.

First, they have persuaded the Mexican Government to prohibit any trans-shipments of airplanes or other war supplies from the United States to the Madrid Government.

Second, they have apparently halted by publicity the shipment of other American planes from various airports and supply centers in the United States, where they were said to be awaiting dispatch for Spain.

To Cover Civil Wars

Third, they have drafted and ready for introduction legislation extending the arms embargo to cover civil strife.

Fourth, subsequent to the exercise of "visit and search," and seizure as a hostage, of Spanish ships by German warcraft, President Roosevelt is reported today as ready to clamp down an arms embargo against both Germany and Spain. He can do this under the neutrality law, upon determination by himself that a "state of war" exists between the two nations.

Actually, it is regarded as unlikely that the President will proceed to this step, because it would complicate the attempts of Great Britain and France to prevent the Spanish hostilities from becoming open, declared war between nations.

Buttressing Neutrality

But exercise of "visit and search" upon shipping is commonly regarded as an act of war in the international law-books, and if the President wishes to buttress American neutrality by an open arms embargo he could choose that method. He does not have to wait for formal declarations from either side.

A sudden stoppage of preparations to strip American airports and airlanes of their useful surplus craft is today reported, following week-end accounts that alleged widespread shipments to Spain were underway.

Indications are that within a few days, legislation will turn the "moral pressure" of the State Department's publicity campaign into a legal embargo.

No Legal Way

As the shipment of American Airlines planes to Mexico proved, there is no legal way for United States domestic legislation to prevent reshipment, after the American exporter has satisfied himself that the goods are not for trans-shipment to a belligerent.

But there are ways of bringing diplomatic pressure, and that is just what has happened in Mexico. The Mexican Government is reported to be eager to obtain friendly support of the United States Government. Its internal position is described as something less than stable; the agrarian and clerical forces within Mexico are becoming increasingly restive.

Publicity Gets Results

Although the State Department denies that it made any diplomatic protestations to Mexico City, the burst of publicity attendant upon the American Airlines shipment of used planes, and their prospective reshipment from Vera Cruz, produced the following statement from the Mexican Government:

"The Government of Mexico has indeed supplied war materials of its own manufacture to the Government of Spain; however, with regard to war materials of foreign origin, it has been its unalterable position that it would not serve as intermediary if the government of the nation concerned did not furnish its full consent thereto.

Halting Trans-Shipments

"Firmly in accordance with this line of conduct, the Mexican authorities will not permit airplanes or any other war materials whatsoever coming from the United States to be sent to Spain through Mexico, even in the case of acquisitions made by corporations or private parties."

Judge R. Walton Moore, Acting Secretary of State, said this action was "a voluntary and most friendly recognition of the non-interference policy of the administration and not the result of any protest made by the United States."

"In fact," he added, "there is no ground on which we could have legitimately protested, since there is no treaty provision that applies and no statute to which we could point.

President Lacks Power

"The American policy is simply the President's announcement of the Government's attitude and an appeal to the people of the United States to refrain from any direct or indirect participation in the bloody Spanish civil war now in progress. The law does not equip the President with authority to enforce the policy or punish its violation."

However much American arms and munitions may have got to Spain by devious channels in recent weeks, it now seems clear that the State Department's publicity campaign has had its effect in stopping shipments. The $2,777,000 shipment of planes and motors for which Robert Cuse of Jersey City, N. J., holds licenses will probably be blocked by legislation, if Mr. Cuse—as a well-known seller of used equipment to the Government—has not already seen the light.

Duce Sees Tacit Recognition By London of African Empire; Aims at Closer Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Dec. 4—After an estrangement lasting nearly two years, which at times threatened to develop into open conflict, Italy and Britain have become friends again.

The new understanding is much more far-reaching than the mere text of the declaration published today, in which the two Governments exchange assurances regarding the Mediterranean.

Its conclusion has been received here with utmost satisfaction and openly expressed relief. It is regarded as a big step toward peace, bravely sweeping away past differences and laying solid foundations for future co-operation in the cause of general European peace.

The diplomatic instrument, signed by the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and the British Ambassador to Rome, Sir Eric Drummond, Saturday, lays down in broad but clear terms the attitude of the two countries toward the Metediterranean situation.

The accord is accompanied by an exchange of notes in which the Italian Government gives and the British Government takes note of renewed assurances concerning the Balearic Islands.

It is emphasized here that the accord does not simply restore Anglo-Italian relations to the old footing of cordial friendship which had existed until the outbreak of the Ethiopian war.

Agreement, Not Alliance

It is an agreement between the new imperial Italy and the old British Empire.

It is an agreement which tacitly recognized the "de facto" situation not only in the Mediterranean but in Africa and the Red Sea.

As the agreement is not an alliance, its importance is seen to lie primarily in the psychological effect, rendering possible the active political co-operation between two countries which have so many interests in common.

No Change Toward Reich

At the same time it is strongly insisted that the new "gentlemen's agreement" does not imply a change in Italy's foreign policy. Its understanding with Germany it is emphasized will still remain the backbone of Italian foreign policy and the close ties between Rome and Berlin will in no way be weakened by the rapprochement between Rome and London.

The Anglo-Italian agreement does not constitute, in the words of one political commentator, "that common front of active political conduct which characterized the Italo-German understanding."

It is merely a starting point for future collaboration with Britain which is restricted for the time being to the Mediterranean. It is admitted, however, that this cooperation may later be extended to wider European problems and this admission carries wide implications in view of the present gulf between London and Berlin.

Finally, the Anglo-Italian agreement is not regarded in any way as a starting point for a Mediterranean bloc. It is not directed against any other Mediterranean power, great or small.

Omission of France

France has been left out simply because Italy considers there are many points in French policy which require elucidation, the foremost being the French attitude regarding Spain. Until these questions are settled satisfactorily, there can be no profitable collaboration between Italy and France, it is declared here.

One clear fact which emerges from the week-end developments is that Premier Mussolini is evidently anxious that peace should not be disturbed. He needs peace for the development and exploitation of the newly won empire.

France Sees Agreement Aiding Peace, but Still Apprehensive on Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 4—Germany's naval activity off the Spanish coast is causing some apprehension. The belief is gaining ground here, even in certain governmental quarters, that the Reich is toying with the possibility of concentrating sufficient troops in Spain to constitute a potential threat to the French Pyrenean frontier, thus splitting France's defense forces now concentrated along the German border in the northeast.

Shift of Troops

This threat is admittedly only latent, but it is taken very seriously by the French General Staff as a possible development if Germany were to continue sending troops to Spain in the guise of "volunteers." It is this fear that lies behind France's firmness in insisting on an early solution of the volunteer question.

Meanwhile, hopes are held here that the "gentlemen's agreement" may mean that Italy will before long join Britain and France in endeavoring to dissuade Germany from further interference in Spain. These are becoming fainter, however, with every day's delay in receiving the replies from Rome and Berlin to the Franco-British demand for immediate action on the volunteer problem.

New 'Ad' Is Thought To Prove Mattson Kidnaper Contacted

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 4 (AP)—A new classified advertisement indicating Dr. W. W. Mattson has established contact with the kidnaper of his son, Charles, appeared today in the Seattle Daily Times. The advertisement read:

"Mabel—We have received your communications. Police have not intercepted them. Channels are entirely clear. Your instructions will be followed. We are ready.—Ann."

Observers immediately interpreted today's insertion to mean the desperate efforts of the parents to negotiate for Charles' return had finally resulted in some sort of a contact. All mail has been delivered directly to the family without previous scrutiny by officers.

Whether the advertisement might also refer to the oral message for Dr. Mattson delivered to a Shelton, Wash., mill watchman last night was entirely suppositional. Hundreds of police were searching the heavily wooded Shelton area and adjacent islands in Puget Sound for traces of the man who delivered the message to G. R. Grubbe, the watchman.

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Black Persian Swaggers *Originally $550. Now*	$495
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China's Coming of Age: Industrial Progress Slow But Planning Aids Effort

China's Coming of Age—Last of Five Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

Monitor Representative in the Far East, Who Has Just Completed a Tour of the Main Points Affected by the Critical Turn of Events in China

SHANGHAI—Industrially as well as politically China is coming of age. The process, however, is a slow and difficult one.

If one leaves the gay central part of Shanghai, with its richly stocked shops, its hotels and night clubs and neon signs, and visits such industrial areas as the Hongkew, Yangtzepoo and Chapei districts one is confronted on every side with the grim evidences of dire poverty and extreme squalor—the price of China's slow start and defective organization in the industrial field.

Of the fact of China's industrial progress there can be no doubt. The Minister of Industry, Wu Tingchang, whom I interviewed in Nanking, expressed himself as follows on the question of Sino-Japanese economic co-operation:

"There is a basis for such co-operation, provided it is based on equality and reciprocity. Japan needs our cotton, wool, iron, salt and other mineral and agricultural raw materials; and of course we are glad to sell these products. What we need from Japan is not, as in the past, cotton piecegoods and miscellaneous products for the immediate consumer. What we need and want is machinery and machine-tools for our factories. Light consumption goods we are more and more in a position to make for ourselves."

British Confirmation

Minister Wu's viewpoint was confirmed by a prominent local British banker. Referring to the recent British decision to extend to China the benefit of the Export Credits system to the amount of £10,000,000 he said:

"I hope there will be no false hopes about regaining Lancashire's old position in the Chinese market as a result of these improved credit facilities. The Chinese are certain to make more and more of their own textiles; and what they don't manufacture themselves the Japanese will supply at prices with which we cannot compete. The future of Great Britain's trade in China, as I see it, lies in the heavy industries, in machines for factories, and railway equipment."

Statistics show an amazing dwindling of sales of British textiles in China during the last seven years. British textile exports to China in 1935 amounted to only 8,500,000 square yards, a smaller quantity than Cuba purchased. Sales of Lancashire textiles during the first nine months of 1929 were valued at 5,035,526 pounds sterling. During the corresponding period this year they brought in only £127,000.

Economic Planning

China has fallen in with the world trend for economic planning. The Minister of Industry outlined the program of economic development which the central government is sponsoring:

"We regard railways as one of our most pressing needs, and we are investing more money in this field than anywhere else," he began. "The Government also favors the development of heavy industries, especially those which would be serviceable for national defense. Since we have relatively little private capital, the Government often takes over in whole or in part the financing and management of industrial enterprises in this category, leaving to private capital a free hand in the manufacture of consumers' goods. After the railways and heavy industries we favor the growth of enterprises which will directly improve the people's livelihood, such as textile mills and flour mills. Another type of industry which is forging ahead is that in which the old handicraft skill of the Chinese is of inherited advantage: pottery, lacquer, porcelain, glass, for instance."

China suffers in many ways because it is a late comer in the industrial field. For one thing powerful foreign banking, shipping and other economic vested interests are firmly entrenched behind a protecting wall of extra-territoriality in the foreign concessions. The accumulation of capital in China is slight: and there is such a pitiful and inexhaustible reservoir of incredibly cheap labor that the advantages of steam and electricity are often neglected. It is suggestive of China's industrial backwardness that it produces only 5.5 kilowatt-hours per capita of population, as against 170 in Japan and 900 in the United States.

In a population vaguely and approximately estimated at 450,000,000 China has about 1,500,000 manual workers and some 2,000,000 miners, employed in mines which produce comparatively small quantities of coal and other minerals by using generally antiquated methods employing great numbers of laborers at very low wages.

A feature of Chinese industry that is distinctly unfavorable, from the strategic standpoint, is its concentration in the foreign concessions and neighboring areas. Shanghai alone, taking together the parts under Chinese and under foreign administration, probably accounts for at least a third of China's industrial production.

Losses in New War

When one considers that Tientsin and Canton, which, like Shanghai, are extremely vulnerable to Japanese naval attack, also contribute substantially to China's total volume of industrial output, it is easy to see that a considerable part of China's industry would be lost almost from the beginning of a war with Japan.

M. Thomas Tchou, a well-known Chinese labor expert who has represented his country in the International Labor Office at Geneva and who drafted China's Factory Law, recently expressed the following pessimistic, but not inaccurate opinion:

"China has learned practically nothing from the bitter experiences of the Western countries in their industrial development. All the social evils that were manifest in Great Britain and other industrially pioneering countries about 100 years ago have been duplicated in China, often with greater intensity, owing to the existence of greater poverty in China."

A tour of some of Shanghai's industrial districts brought home to me the bitter human implications of Mr. Tchou's words. One becomes accustomed to long hours and low wages in the Orient; but the eight or 10 Chinese workshops and small factories which I visited could almost have been described as a chamber of industrial horrors.

Child Labor

Small children, both boys and girls, stunted and underfed, working inhumanly long hours in filthy garrets, which were used as workshops, bore eloquent witness to the complete disregard of the Chinese Factory Act, which prohibits the employment of children under 12 and limits the working day for children under 16 to eight hours. In a silk filature tiny girls were working 12 hours over basins of boiling water for six American cents a day. Older women worked the same hours at double the wage.

The apprentice system, as practiced in the Shanghai workshops, had drifted very far from the traditional human relation between a master craftsman and youths to whom he teaches his trade. Contractors scour the poverty-stricken countryside, buy up batches of boys and girls from parents, who are often glad to get rid of an extra mouth, and who are reassured by being told that their child will be given good employment, and then turn them over to the owners of the workshops, who feed them very badly and give them crowded and unsanitary lodging. The incidence of occupational diseases, such as silicosis, among the apprentices is very high; many of them also succumb to beri-beri, as a consequence of fatigue and under-nourishment.

Safety measures in Chinese factories are apt to be inadequate at best, and are sometimes entirely non-existent, while there is often a lack of the most elementary sanitation.

Y. W. C. A. Worker Hailed

The Industrial Section of the Shanghai Municipal Council, headed by Miss Eleanor Hinder, a former Australian Y. W. C. A. worker who is a genuine practical idealist, has done some good work in calling attention to the causes of accidents, in promoting the use of exhausts which take away harmful fumes in the chromium plating trade, and in bringing about more adequate boiler inspection. Boiler explosions have been the cause of some very grave accidents.

But the legal powers of the Industrial Section are uncertain and limited; its main weapons are persuasion and publicity. It seems doubtful whether there has been as yet any adequate enforcement of the Chinese Factory Law, which is supposed to come into operation gradually. And in the International Settlement a dispute over jurisdiction has further complicated the problem of enforcing any labor welfare measures. After long negotiations it was agreed that the Municipal Council might be empowered to enforce the Chinese Factory Law; but the foreign consular body, or at least some members of it, professed to find legal or technical objections to this agreement, with the result that things were left as before.

No doubt much of the extreme poverty of the Chinese manual working class ($12 or $14 a month is an average wage for an adult fairly skilled worker) is attributable to the terrific pressure of surplus population, willing to work at any wage. But, out of regard to permanent public safety, if from no more humanitarian motive, it would seem that both the Chinese and the Settlement authorities should do more than they have done in checking and regulating grosser forms of exploitation and in promoting elementary safety measures. The advance in this field does not seem commensurate with what has been achieved along some other lines in China.

Flying With the Winter Airmail to the Arctic

Pilots blaze own trails in Far North service and make needed repairs in open. Planes equipped with skis can land on frozen rivers and lakes.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT McMURRAY, Alta.—Let's put on our flannels and furs and fly north with the winter air mail to the arctic coast and isolated outposts in the Northwest Territories!

Wives of far north pilots, based here at "end of steel," 300 miles north of Edmonton, dress up in silk stockings and evening gowns at 60 below zero to stage their little winter "formals"—just to keep in touch with life they enjoyed back at their former homes in the cities far to the south—but let's check up on the clothing, worn by their flying husbands as they take off and soar toward the land of the Northern Lights and the Huskies!

Pyramid of Warm Clothing

First the far north pilot climbs into two suits of long woolen underwear—of the warm, "red flannel" variety. A pair of balloon-silk trousers and a heavy woolen shirt follow. Over the shirt he pulls a light wool sweater, then a heavier, roll-neck sweater, and tops them all with a heavy woolen blazer or lumber-jack.

To complete the "ground-work," he draws on three pairs of heavy wool socks. Then three pairs of "duffies"—socks made from a heavy wool cloth.

All set now?

Oh, no! He's just ready to start putting on his "outer" flying togs now!

Caribou and Sealskin Overlay

A roomy—and it has to be roomy to house all the clothing underneath—pair of caribou fur pants and caribou parka with a wolverine-trimmed hood come next.

Sealskin mukluks, or boots, are drawn over his over-stuffed legs. Then mittens of heavy duffle cloth and bearskin and he's set.

That lists most of the clothing that a "welldressed" pilot of the Canadian far north coountry wears when he hops off from "end of steel" here with a load of mail and supplies bound for arctic outposts.

Crowds the Control Stick

By the time he gets all of these things on, he is so bulky that it is often difficult for him to squeeze behind the control stick of his plane. But when you read of a recent record-breaking low temperature of 73 degrees below zero at Cameron Bay on Great Bear Lake far down on the arctic circle, you can understand the necessity for all the heavy flying togs.

The pilots look like huge fur-bearing animals when they climb into their machines for a winter flight into the far north.

Pilot "Wop" May had so many fur togs on for one flight that he didn't have room to pull the control stick back far enough to get the plane off. He had to taxi back and "reduce" a bit.

Mail and supplies are transported north through the muskeg and wilderness country on the little weekly "mixed" freight and passenger train over the Northern Alberta railway from Edmonton, 300 miles south.

Here at the junction of the Clearwater and Athabaska rivers is the air base for planes of Canadian Airways and of MacKenzie Air Service. Both air transport companies operate aircraft from railhead to the radium and silver camps, 800 miles north on the Arctic Circle, and to other outposts throughout the vast Northwest Territories. Canadian Airways is the contractor for carrying the royal mails into the far north.

In the winter, planes are equipped with skis for landing gear for operation on the snow-covered surface of frozen lakes and rivers. Pontoons are used for summer operations.

All Ready to Start

But, now that our pilots and their air engineers, or mechanics, are all togged out in their winter flying garb, let's load up and get started on our Artic-bound flights.

Sacks of mail and packages of air freight are transferred to two ski-equipped planes on the Clearwater river "snye." Oil has been heated and poured into the engines. Propellers are turning over as the engines are warmed up for the take-off.

Pilot "Con" Farrell and Air Engineer Frank Hartley, both dressed in warm fur parkas, climb into the control compartment of the big junkers. Pilot Matt Berry and his air engineer (each pilot is always accompanied by a mechanic on all flights into the north country) pile into the smaller Fairchild.

Planes Gather Headway

Motors roar and the planes move slowly at first over the snow-covered ice. Gathering headway, their skis lift and the two couriers of the air are off for the Arctic.

It is 25 below zero at Fort McMurray. But the fliers are sure to encounter much lower temperatures as they fly farther north.

From Fort McMurray, the air route leads north to Fort Chipewyan, Fort Fitzgerald, Fort Smith and Fort Resolution. At Fort Resolution, the air route divides and Pilot Farrell and Hartley wing northwestward down the MacKenzie river to Fort Simpson, Fort Norman, Good Hope, Arctic Red river, and finally Aklavilk, near the MacKenzie river north on the arctic coast, 1500 miles by air from Fort McMurray.

Daily Hops Shortened

From Fort Resolution, Pilot Berry heads north to Fort Ree and on to Cameron bay on Great Bear lake, the center of the radium and silver mining activity on the Arctic circle. Then on across the Barren Lands to Coppermine on the arctic coast.

Daylight hours of midwinter grow shorter and shorter as the fliers near the arctic circle, forcing them to cut down their daily hops to 200 and 300 miles.

Radio stations at strategic points throughout the Northwest Territories keep the far north pilots posted on weather conditions. No hangars exist north of Fort McCurray and all servicing of planes must be carried on out in the open, exposed to the winds of the Arctic.

In the event of a forced landing in an isolated wilderness area between outposts, each plane carries a supply of emergency rations. These include flour, baking powder, sugar, rolled oats, raisins, chocolate, soup concentrate, salt, honey, matches, canned ham, canned bacon, corned beef, powdered milk, tinned butter, lard and hardtack.

A supply to last three men 30 days is carried. The kit of utensils includes a frying pan, three tin cups, plates, knives, forks, spoons, butcher knife, and two pails.

Eiderdown sleeping bags, a tent, rifles, ammunition, and complete tools for servicing the engine are also carried in each plane.

No cut-and-dried flying operations here. North country pilots blaze their own trails over the desolate and forbidding wilderness to reach their objectives!

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Deep Holes Pit Ocean Beds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 4—Canyons on ocean floors as deep as Grand Canyon, the age of the earth, rare minerals, earthquakes—all occupied the attention of more than 600 natural scientists gathered here at the forty-ninth annual meeting of the Geological Society of America and associated societies. The meeting was held under the auspices of the University of Cincinnati.

The apparently incomprehensible process of the earth's formation seemed an open book to these men whose research lead them through glacial ages and periods of molten rocks. Each new discovery seemed to add another million or two years to the age of this planet. Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of John Hopkins University, speaking at the annual dinner of the society, said:

Time Marches On

"In my own time, scientific opinion about the age of the earth has increased that age from 200,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 years. In every age of man's development there have been fashions in thought. Most men take their courage from others. A man feels sure of his ground if that intangible thing, the judgment of others, seems to support him. "This has the disadvantage of confirming men in their dogmas, beliefs and prejudices. It has its advantages in that when a man announces a new discovery he can test it in the thoughts of others. The light of truth comes glancing through one mind after another with various refractions and dispersions on the way."

"More than a million soundings have been used as a basis for the drawing of relief maps of the irregular ocean floor off the California coast," stated Prof. F. P. Shepard, University of Illinois, discovered of remarkable ocean floor conditions off eastern, western and gulf coasts of this country.

"These maps show great canyons extending out from the coast which must have been cut by rivers when the ocean had withdrawn from the continental shores."

Gems Galore in Antwerp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANTWERP, Belg., Jan. 4—Claimed to be the largest public exhibition of precious stones in the world, the Diamond Exhibition closed here today.

During the three weeks of the display thousands of persons, among them jewelers and private citizens from England, Italy, Finland, Sweden, the United States and other countries passed through the banqueting hall of the town hall here where the exhibition was held.

Altogether 100 diamond corporations collaborated in the displays, which placed on view gems worth many millions of dollars. One exhibitor alone showed jewels worth $330,000. A notable collection of antique jewels was shown by the museums of Antwerp, and wealthy Belgian families lent collections of heirlooms.

The exhibition was arranged as part of a concerted effort to return the Belgian diamond industry to its former prosperity. In 1928 the industry gave employment directly to 25,000 workers, who received wages totaling $20,000,000; but in 1932 only 5000 were employed. Now employment has climbed back as far as 15,000.

N. Y. Police Critic Appeals to Lehman

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—A widespread search by police for bandits who terrorized more than 100 customers and clerks in holding up two stores was under way today as Joseph Goldsmith, president of the Taxpayers' Union, criticized the police administration in a telegram to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

"Criminals are marching on defenseless citizens of New York City unmolested by police," Mr. Goldsmith told the Governor. "Hold-ups are commonplace daily."

"We insist on adequate police protection," he said. ". . . to protect lives and property. We are not concerned about thousands of arrests for petty violations which are made only to boost departmental records."

Mr. Goldsmith demanded an accounting from Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and Police Commissioner Lewis Valentine.

Security Law in N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — Complete harmony prevailed in the special session of the North Carolina Legislature, called by Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus to pass a social security enabling act to permit participation in the federal fund. The assemblymen sat for a week without a dissenting vote. They will return in January for their regular 1937 session.

Gov. La Follette Begins Third Term

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 4 (AP)—Philip F. La Follette entered today upon his third term as Governor of Wisconsin, backed by a cabinet of constitutional officers all of whom are members of the Progressive party he helped create.

High officials of the new party, including the Governor's brother, Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr., gathered at the Capitol for inaugural ceremonies.

The stage was set in the rotunda of the Capitol about 50 yards from the executive offices. Listed in the line of march from the executive suite to the platform in the rotunda was Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, whose administration is under fire by La Follette-appointed regents.

The procession also included prominent members of the Wisconsin judiciary and several persons who grew up with the Progressive movement when it was a faction of the Republican party under the leadership of the Governor's father, the late Senator Robert M. La Follette.

What Holds Earth Together Is Explained by Princeton Man

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 4—The nature of "cosmic glue," forces within the molecule which hold atoms together in close union and without which the universe would be but a mass of hydrogen gas, was clarified Saturday by measurements of the "dipole moments" reported by Prof. Charles P. Smyth of Princeton University to the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Smyth told the symposium on molecular structure that the bonds of energy which hold atoms together to form complex molecules consist of forces arising from the electrons in the atoms. The arrangement of these negative bodies of electricity, he said, frequently result in one atom's possessing more positive electricity than it does negative while an atom bound to it possesses more negative than positive.

What Makes a Dipole?

Thus there would be a minute positive charge at one end of the bond between the two atoms and an equal negative charge at the other end, making it a "dipole," or like a bar magnet with opposite charges at both ends. The size of the dipole is measured by what is called its "moment," computed as the distance between the charges multiplied by the charge.

According to Dr. Smyth, the "dipole moments of molecules containing only two atoms have been used as a measure of the polarity of the bond between the atoms. Differences of polarity thus found for a few bonds have placed the elements involved in the same order as that given by the energy increases.

All Have Moments

"Except those bonds which link other atoms to carbon," he continued, "all have moments corresponding to the order of the elements in the previously established electronegativity series, but shifts of electrons in the atoms often cause the actual polarities of the bonds to be somewhat different from those calculated from their energies. These electronic shifts cause the polarities of the carbon bonds to be lower in some cases and much higher in others than would be expected.

"A striking difference in bond character is shown by two compounds of chlorine and oxygen. In the molecule of one, an atom of oxygen shares one of its electrons with each of two atoms of chlorine, while each of the two chlorine atoms shares one of its electrons with the one oxygen atom.

Nature of Bonds

"The bonds formed by this symmetrical distribution of electrons should have low polarity and are actually found to have only a small dipole moment."

More than 500,000 organic compounds have been made synthetically in the laboratory, according to Prof. Edward Mack Jr. of the University of North Carolina, who discussed "Molecular Structure and the Van der Waals Forces." Perhaps 30,000 organic compounds have been identified in nature, he said.

"It is frequently of help in a study of molecular structure," he further explained, "to construct scaled models of the molecules, since very few persons possess well-developed three-dimensional imaginations.

Are Otherwise Helpful

"Such models are especially helpful, too, in a study of the crystal structure of solid organic compounds; that is, in the chemists' attempt to determine just how the molecules stack together in regular orderly array in crystal lattices.

"Once the chemist has discovered these arrangements of molecules in a considerable number of the organic crystals, as well as how the various atoms and groups of atoms of one molecule make contact with other neighbor molecules in the crystal, he will be in a position to calculate and predict many of the interesting properties of crystals, such as heat of melting, heat of vaporization, melting point, etc. One of the objectives of the chemist is, of course, the power to calculate and predict the things that he wishes to know."

Council Imputes To Liquor Rising Road Fatalities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 4—Carelessness and intoxication were the chief causes of automobile traffic mishaps in 1936, declares the National Safety Council from its headquarters here in a pronouncement which names the pedestrian and the motorist as equally responsible. The council says that traffic accidents for the year will surpass somewhat the 1935 record of 37,000 killed and 1,285,000 injured. The executive committee declares that it recognizes no excuse for circumstances that produce an ever-increasing toll of lives.

Other agencies point out the need for promotion of legislation governing the sale and distribution of liquor, tied in directly with safety. If liquor is a cause of automobile mishaps, they say, it should have a prominent part in the consideration of remedies.

Whereas nearly complete reports show that auto fatalities reached a slighter higher level in 1936 than in 1935, council officers say they are encouraged by the increased emphasis placed on intelligent safety work during the year. The council's field representatives, backed by the engineering, education, editorial, and statistical facilities and services, assisted safety organizations in all 48 states.

Deferred Traffic Fines Paid in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4—The "deferred payment" plan of collecting traffic fines which Judge Harry S. McDevitt has been trying in Philadelphia, seemed to be a success when the last of 35 persons who had been given until the end of the year to pay, did so just in time.

There were 15 others who appeared in good time at Judge McDevitt's special traffic court in City Hall and convinced him that the money was needed for food and other necessities, so that the fines were remitted. The 50 were convicted of traffic offenses in the fall, and were given time to raise the amount of the fines, instead of being forced to accept the usual alternative of jail.

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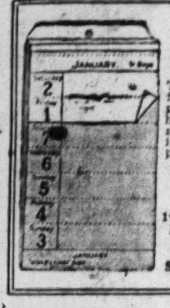

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Ship Strike Factions Lay Problem in Congress' Lap

(Continued from Page 1)

vessels," went for naught. For Congress had neglected to include a provision enabling the commission to intervene in labor disputes.

Shippers from New York said the commission was splitting legal hairs and was too timid to use the authority it possesses.

Break in Deadlock Sought

In the buzz of the assembling Congress, it was apparent that both the unions and the shippers are well prepared to argue their cases. Although Congress has more weighty matters on its immediate schedule, both sides will join in urging that the unmeasured losses of the strike, and the great inconvenience to the public, call for some sort of intervention to break the deadlock.

The general uncertainty clouding the future of the maritime commission and its relations to the American merchant marine is graphically portrayed in its first report. This report ignores the general dissatisfaction extant in the shipping industry, expressing merely the possibility that some recommendations for changes will be made before the congressional session is over.

The nearest it comes to suggesting any specific change is in respect to the labor provisions of the act. The report points out that because the commission' lacks any power of mediation between ship owners and employees, its early efforts to mediate in the strike came to nothing and it has subsequently been forced to stand aside and await developments, powerless to end a situation which it was supposed to be able to control.

The implication of this feature of the report is that the commission should be given more power to act in labor disputes if it is successfully to discharge its obligation to regulate, control and expand America's lagging merchant marine.

In other respects the report contents itself with explaining to Congress the physical condition of the merchant marine and preliminary steps taken to provide a complete background of technical information before proceeding with the ultimate task of putting American shipping on a direct subsidy basis.

All holders of ocean mail contracts have applied in accordance with provisions of the act for adjustment of their old contracts and for the new operating differential subsidies which are to replace them. "Several" applications have been received for construction subsidies. The commission does not tell exactly how many, but adds that among them is one by the United States Lines for aid in building a new trans-Atlantic liner to replace the Leviathan.

Report on War Fleet

Of the great fleet of surplus World War merchant ships which has been lying idle on the government's hands since the end of that war, the commission inherited 197 ships from its predecessors, the Shipping Board Bureau and Merchant Fleet Corporation. Of these it estimates that 40 are suitable for charter, sale, or use in a national emergency. The largest group of 131 are considered of negligible commercial value, but usable in a national emergency. The balance of 26 are said to have only scrap value. Inspection of these ships may disclose a larger proportion in the scrap category, the report adds.

A complete inspection of these ships is only one of the inventories of the American merchant marine which the commission already has started or is planning. Basic studies already under way include operation cost differentials between American and foreign ship lines; construction cost differentials, resurvey of trade routes essential to American commerce; search with technical assistance from the Navy for standard types of ships which will combine the maximum commercial utility with the interests of convertability into naval auxiliaries in time of war; feasibility of supplementing the American merchant marine with American lighter-than-air lines; possible desirability of extending Government aid to shipping underwriters.

Tense Situation

Behind the report is an unusually tense and unsettled situation. The commission is still staffed by three temporary appointees. The act calls for five. Whether the three will be reappointed, and who the new members will be, is the subject of speculation, controversy and lobby pressure, already disconcerting at the White House and likely to prove significant in Congress.

Shippers are dissatisfied with the act. The subsidy part is satisfactory enough in itself. But conditional on the enjoyment of a subsidy goes strict federal supervision of all financial operations of a line. Any shipper who accepts a subsidy must keep his books open for the Government. And those books are required by the act to show that there are no complicated holding companies, no excessive salaries, no disguised profits. In short, to get the subsidy the shipper would have to submit to even more complete regulation than the railroads do under the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Shift to Foreign Flags

To lines which have enjoyed freedom in the past, and with it large salaries and even larger profits to the top holding companies, such regulation is disturbing. Rumors are heard that some intend to transfer their ships to foreign flags to escape both the new act and American rules and regulations which they claim make it more expensive to operate under the American flag. Many feel the loss of freedom is too high a price to pay for the subsidy.

But much depends on the personnel of the new commission. A group sympathetic with the operators could, either by interpretation or by persuading Congress to modify the act, make it satisfactory to operators. The attitude of the members to maritime labor would be important.

Against this background everyone, including the rump commission itself, is marking time until President Roosevelt discloses his intentions as to the permanent membership of the commission.

What Auto Workers Want

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Flint, Mich., Jan. 4

Terms of settlement presented to General Motors Corporation by United Automobile Workers of America include the following points:

1. National collective bargaining between General Motors and the union. It is only on a national basis, the union holds, that policies can be worked out. General Motors proposes discussion on a plant basis. That will suffice for local grievances, the union replies, but not for fundamentals.

2. Abolition of all piecework systems of pay and substitution of pay on an hourly basis. Paying by the piece gets more work out of the men, it is conceded, but is used to speed up employees beyond their strength, it is claimed. Piecework is not universal. The Ford Motor Company works on an hourly pay basis.

3. Thirty-hour week. This is largely an asking point, and it is doubtful if the union expects to be able to make General Motors pioneer in industry with the six-hour work day. But a reduction in hours is wanted, in line with organized labor's general demand.

4. Minimum rate of pay commensurate with American standards of living. This means more pay, being a general statement, to be worked out jointly.

5. Reinstatement of all employees unjustly discharged. Union asserts there has been discrimination for union activity.

6. Seniority recognition sought. The automobile industry, according to union critics, does not give proper attention to length of years in the order of laying-off men or making promotions.

7. System of joint tribunals for collective bargaining with the union. These would be national and local, as in the coal industry.

8. Speed of production to be mutually agreed on by management and union committees. This is the only unique proposal in the list. It is evoked by complaints among mass-production workers that the plants are sweat shops and employers "slave drivers." Companies will object that the proposition would put men into management.

Pacific Coast Unions And Ship Operators Seek Permanent Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4—Impartial observers on the Pacific coast hesitate to express expectations of immediate legislative action toward settling the maritime strike. They point out that both sides are agreed some sort of legislation setting up a national maritime labor relations board, similar to the railway mediation board, probably will be the "eventual solution." But they point out an "immediate" solution is needed to set deep-sea and coastwise trade again in motion.

One favored line of action is that under which the President would request the unions to return to work under the terms of the 1934 contract until new awards could be worked out. Terms of the new contract would be retroactive to the date of the end of the strike.

Impatience Shown

Business men on the Pacific coast as well as thousands of workers being ousted from jobs until the strike ends are becoming more impatient daily. Figures showing the drop in business activity for November and part of December have been released. These statistics show that while business for most of the nation was on the upturn, it turned downward on this coast as 40,000 maritime workers and 233 ships were idle.

The Christmas trade was reported to be considerably less than was expected and importers and exporters state they have lost important accounts and trade with the Orient.

The reason for the long delay in settlement as seen by those close to the waterfront is not because union leaders and ship operators cannot reach an agreement, but because both sides want the understanding to be permanent.

Bar to Future Strikes

The hope is expressed by union and ship operator officials alike, that in the new award a means for preventing future strikes or lockouts may be devised through clauses which provide for continuation of labor under the award agreed upon until another contract can be signed.

Doubt is expressed here that Congress can pass legislation soon enough to bring a quick resumption of maritime trade because of the pressure that would be put on committees by lobbies from both sides, and the delays and debate that would ensue.

Some see an immediate return of Mr. McGrady to the west coast after his talks with the President and Miss Perkins, and new negotiations begun here as the "long range" legislation is being framed in the East.

Tentative Agreement

Sailors have come to a tentative understanding with shipowners which, under the procedure stipulated by the maritime federation, must wait until similar agreements are reached with the other five groups.

Marine firemen also have reached a tentative agreement but are requesting that negotiations be reopened as they are dissatisfied with some of the terms.

Licensed officers — masters, mates and pilots—are deadlocked over the question of preferential hiring.

Longshoremen and radio operators have not met with the owners as yet but are considered in the dispute over preferential hiring. Marine engineers have held one meeting—and that at the request of the operators Dec. 31.

Fisher Body Pickets In Clash With Police

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4 (AP)—One police officer and two strikers were injured slightly today when United Automobile Workers' Union pickets and police clashed at the closed Fisher Body Company plant here.

Pickets prevented Lincoln R. Scafe, plant manager, and 300 office employees from entering the plant.

Police said strikers surrounded Mr. Scafe's automobile as it halted before the main entrance. As the manager stepped from his machine, they said he started to talk to the strikers. As the crowd surged forward, four policemen attempted to push the workers back and open a path for Scafe. The crowd retaliated.

700 Employees Laid Off By Roller Bearing Firm

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 4 (AP)—Seven hundred of the 1700 employees of the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company at Harrison, N. J., a General Motors subsidiary, were laid off today, Homer J. Forsythe, general manager, announced.

The layoff, he said, was caused by the stoppage of all work at the plant for the auto industry. Two General Motors affiliates in near-by Bloomfield, N. J., reported production unaffected by the strike.

A. L. Hopkins, manager of the Delco-Remy battery plant, said all its 200 employees were working. J. A. Foley, manager of the Chevrolet Motor Company parts and export plant, reported its 800 employees were working.

Industrial Union Faces Big Test In Automobile Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

the General Motors Corporation does not agree to negotiate with the United Automobile Workers Union, the strike will be made general immediately through General Motors plants, it is stated by union leaders at their national conference here.

Union plans call for a national tribunal bringing together management and organized labor, hours for the entire industry would be worked out, a minimum wage set, and this base wage would then be used to adjust all wages for all classes of labor.

No such union as this, either in plan or size, ever has been attempted to the point of strike in American manufacturing. Such is the architecture of the union proposed for the steel industry, but now shunted to the background. Its model is the coal miners' union, the largest union in American labor.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is proposing to transfer its form of organization from the coal fields to the nation's largest manufacturing corporations. Mr. Lewis is the general of this labor organizing campaign, the broadest in American industrial history.

Beginning last spring with a $500,000 fund for steel, Mr. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization found the response not so lively as lately promised among the automobile plants. The success of auto sit-down strikes encouraged a turn in strategy.

Spontaneous Strikes

As excitement spread among automobile workers, some of the current strikes broke out spontaneously and earlier than the union had planned.

Important organizers of the CIO who hitherto have been working in steel, rubber, radio, etc., are being concentrated on automobile industry. While the CIO's labors in steel, etc., will continue, mobilization is now devoted to auto plants.

Steel is granted by the CIO men to be the hardest nut to crack in industry. They point out that after half a century the steel union last year had only 6000 members, and those mostly skilled. In automobile making, the CIO finds a much larger union nucleus, and feels it has better resources.

If the union wins with General Motors and other automobile companies, the CIO can go back and pick up steel again with new power. Conversely, if the CIO fails with General Motors, it will be short in prestige when resuming its battle with the United States Steel Corporation.

The spectacular character of the sit-down strikes recently imported from France was emphasized last night by an automobile parade of union men past embattled local plants.

Strikers who are staying in the factories, refusing to work, to go home or to let other workers enter, filled windows of their plants waving and shouting back to their comrades parading by, hoping to hearten them.

Legality of the sit-down strike will be tested in the automobile fray, it is apparent. This kind of a strike is dramatic and imaginative, far more picturesque than any number of strikers assembled on the outside. It is already challenged here by injunction. The CIO announces it will contest.

Enormous as is the strength of General Motors Corporation the CIO and Mr. Lewis bring tremendous reserves against it. The union combination is extraordinary.

The CIO co-ordinates and guides the policies of the auto, flat glass and rubber workers' unions, all related to the automobile industry. For financial help and for organizers, the CIO can call on the miners, the powerful Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and International Ladies' Garment Workers and other groups. The CIO has money and personnel.

It does not take a large proportion of the employees to close a great manufacturing plant, and automobile factories are especially vulnerable. In the steel industry, which is less so, a leading executive estimates that only 10 per cent of the workers are needed.

Unique Union Demand

A unique demand presented by the union is the one that calls for less speed in production. It is evoked by complaints among the mass-production workers that their plants are sweatshops and their employers "slave drivers."

Meantime the two thirds of the labor world that is not in sympathy with Mr. Lewis or his C. I. O. looked on in curiosity. The American Federation of Labor, which has suspended the C. I. O. unions, wants the mass-production industries organized but not on Mr. Lewis' pattern of industrial unionism. It does not seem that the split in labor has hurt the Lewis automobile drive.

Some kind of a campaign to organize mass-production workers was bound to come some day, because mass production was increasing so greatly in non-union corporations as to set back the percentage of trade unionism in manufacturing industry.

London Trees Reprieved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A reprieve has been obtained, at least for the time being, for some of the oldest and most beautiful trees in this city. These are the four center plane trees in Leicester Square which were recently threatened with destruction by the Westminster City Council, in order, it was said, to brighten and improve the Square for the Coronation.

Union Heads Move to Close All General Motors Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

tween the international union, U. A. W. A., and the General Motors Corporation."

Affiliated With C. I. O.

On the strategy board are Homer S. Martin, president, and other executives of the United Automobile Workers and also Glen W. McCabe of Columbus, Ohio, president of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America.

The U. A. W. A. and the glass workers have a joint council to determine action relating to the automotive industry and both are affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, for which they are under suspension from the American Federation of Labor.

A shortage of glass, caused by a strike in that industry, has been another factor in the closing of some automotive plants.

John A. Brophy, director of the C. I. O., and several other of its leaders attended the union conference in Flint. Mr. Brophy pledged the "full support" of the C. I. O. in the auto workers' efforts to obtain a collective bargaining agreement with General Motors.

"The board of strategy," said Mr. Brophy, "shall determine the question of extending the strikes and declaring a general strike against the General Motors Corporation."

Martin Shifts Responsibility

To this Mr. Martin added, "We will call all the strikes necessary to accomplish our purpose. We have enough members to close down General Motors if we want to.

"The workers want the essence—not the shadow—of a collective bargaining agreement. If the heads of General Motors continue to refuse to co-operate with us in a sincere attempt at collective bargaining, they alone have the responsibility."

General Motors executives in Detroit withheld comment after the Flint union meeting, but earlier William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president had told newsmen, "by the end of the week approximately 135,000 out of the total 275,000 General Motors employees operating in all countries will be out of work. The reason is the stoppage of production caused by the shortage of bodies. There is enough glass to last three weeks and enough other parts to last probably through January."

"That's up to Mr. Martin," Mr. Knudsen replied when asked if he thought it was likely that all General Motors plants would be closed. "It is not up to me."

19 Plants Closed

The number of the corporation's factories closed was increased from 12 to 19 when it was announced at Anderson, Ind., that the seven plants there of the Delco-Remy division would not open, throwing approximately 9000 employees out of work. Fred C. Kroeger, general manager, said the closing was caused by "lack of production needs" attributed to the strikes in eight other General Motors plants.

About 500 men remained in two Fisher Body plants at Flint over the week end despite a court order to leave, which General Motors obtained Saturday. Police and deputy sheriffs who visited the plants Saturday night departed without attempting to evict the "sit-down" strikers.

Circuit Judge Edward D. Black, who granted the injunction, would not indicate what the next legal step would be, although he mentioned two possibilities. He said John Doe warrants could be obtained for the arrests of all strikers remaining in the buildings, or that one bench warrant could be obtained, one striker arrested and brought into court for a test case.

Plants Idle

The strikes in the two Flint Fisher plants, called Dec. 30, left 8200 workers idle and subsequently caused the closing of some divisions of the Chevrolet and Buick plants there, causing 6800 men to halt work.

There are about 46,000 General Motors employees in its various branches at Flint. A fortnight ago the United Automobile Workers estimated that 8500 of these belonged to the union. Since then, leaders said, other workers have been "joining so fast we can't keep up the totals."

A similar answer was given when union leaders were asked about its membership throughout the entire automobile industry. Neither was any estimate available on the membership of rival unions.

At Toledo, Ohio, Ralph Lind, appointed by the Department of Labor to mediate the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company strike affecting 7000 employees there, began his conferences and kept in communication with other federal conciliators working on glass strikes at Pittsburgh.

The Walker-Michigan Company auto accessory plant at Jackson, Mich., was to resume full operations today, the management and the U. A. W. A. having settled a "sit down" strike. The union said the agreement, reached Saturday night, provided for wage adjustments and seniority rights.

The management of the Cadillac and Fleetwood body units of General Motors at Detroit conferred with officials of the west side U. A. W. A. local today on the union's demands for increased wages and changes in working conditions.

Mr. Martin sent a telegram to United States Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin asking that his Committee on Civil Liberties "send observers to Flint at once."

Nearly three years ago President Roosevelt intervened in labor controversies in the automotive industry and was credited with averting a general strike.

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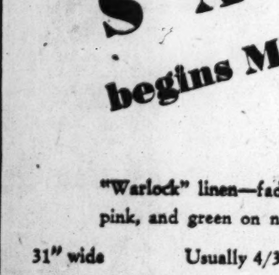
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New Anglo-Canadian Trade Pact Held More Favorable to British; High Tariff Walls to Come Down

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 4—The new Anglo-Canadian trade agreement, the terms of which have already been agreed upon and will be submitted to Parliament in the near future, are understood to be more advantageous to Great Britain than the agreement resulting from the Imperial Economic Conference held here in 1932. On that occasion the Canadian Government under R. B. Bennett succeeded in obtaining several million pounds sterling in increased trade balance and Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and several other premiers had returned home feeling that the bargaining had not been as "mutual" as it might have been.

Favorable to Canada

Trade figures tell the story. The agreement, in four years of operation, produced a favorable balance to Canada of $650,000,000. Thanks to the generous preferences which Britain accorded to Canada the latter's exports to the United Kingdom increased steadily from $174,000,000 in the year before the agreement became effective to about $350,000,000 in the year just concluded. On the other hand, Canada increased its purchases from the United Kingdom by a scant $20,000,000. British manufacturers of iron and steel products, chemicals, textiles, glass and one or two other products did get more business from Canada, but not to the extent expected and they have since shown their dissatisfaction. In 1932 they had been promised every opportunity to present their grievances before the Canadian Tariff Board, but the results of such pleading have been small.

Consider Consumer

The present Government realizes that trade readjustments are in order, not only on behalf of the British manufacturer but also on behalf of the Canadian consumer. Mr. King had severely condemned Mr. Bennett's policy of first raising a high wall against all imports and then lowering it slightly under British preference, and he is eager to lower the whole structure to "reasonable" proportions. He has already done this where the United States is concerned. It appears certain that the new agreement will provide substantial tariff concessions to the United Kingdom on a selected list of commodities which the British are well qualified to supply to this market.

It will be surprising if Canada does not lower its tariff barriers against British cotton textiles, iron and steel products and other manufactured products in order to retain the outstanding preferences which have enabled the exporters of this country to pile up a favorable balance of nearly $700,000,000 against the mother country.

Veterans Announce Pension Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—A report on two years of research will be placed before the seventy-fifth Congress by Andrew Ten Eyck, general counsel for the American Veterans' Association, it was announced here today. The association has opened offices in the Barr Building in Washington, where it will establish contact with "responsible government agencies," with a view to informing them on matters affecting the veterans. Mr. Ten Eyck for the past three years has served with the Federal Trade and Security Exchange Commissions.

The campaign in Washington will be along the lines of a program the first of which demands that there shall be no decreases in the compensation, hospitalization or domiciliary care allowed veterans suffering from disabilities directly connected with war service. Another point calls for the establishment of a final appellate agency or commission, with permissive authority similar to that held by the Canadian Pension Commission. This agency would be divorced from the Veterans Administration and would have the authority of an independent judicial body.

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Floral Persian Rug Climaxed Adelaide Festival of Flowers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The high point of the festival of flowers here, the floral carpet on the lawn of North Terrace, was a notable achievement.

Designed by the South Australian artist, Miss Gwynith Norton, after the style of a Persian rug, it measured 44 ft. by 30 ft., and was a triumph in color blending—gold and yellow, blue and purple, red and pink—in fact almost every shade in the floral color box was there.

Roses, camellias, wistaria, pansies, marigolds, daffodils, and other flowers lighted up the boulevard in an unforgettable brilliance. Women worked through the night to ensure the radiant freshness of the floral tapestry.

So attracted were the Governor, Sir Winston Dugan, and Lady Dugan with the gorgeousness of the massed tints that they commissioned Miss Norton to paint them a water color. The carpet was laid immediately in front of the national war memorial and in the vicinity of Government House grounds.

Two hundred large sheets of brown paper were cut into many hundreds of sections of various shapes and sizes, and on them the living flowers and leaves were pinned or pasted. It was estimated that more than a million flowers comprised the gay carpet. The green groundwork was formed by nasturtiums and Moreton Bay fig leaves.

Paying his tribute, the Premier, Richard L. Butler, said that South Australia's floral week in connection with the centenary had been full of glorious surprises and that the floral carpet was an exquisite climax.

Auto Club Asks Light Courtesy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4—In an appeal for "headlight courtesy" issued by the Keystone Aoutomobile Club, it is stated that lack of such courtesy—in dimming bright lights as other cars approach on narrow roads—there were 56 fatalities on Pennsylvania highways in the first nine months of 1936, and 1112 crack-ups.

"The depressed beam is a valuable aid to highway safety, and it is hard to understand the attitude of motorists who refuse to use it," said Edward P. Curran, safety director of the club. "With beams of two approaching cars depressed, the highway is adequately lighted, but when one driver fails to follow the lead of the other, the considerate driver is at a disadvantage, especially if the other lights are not in focus and project a dazzling glare."

Difficulties of enforcing the law requiring the use of the lower beam upon approach within 500 feet of another car are fairly obvious, the club official said, but in his opinion motorists should not need the attention of policemen to obey a law enacted for the safety of all highway travelers.

Fashion for the New Year

Wide World

A Winning Captain

One of the Prize Winners in the Annual Jan. 1 Mummers' Parade in Philadelphia. A Crowd Estimated at a Million Persons Watched the Procession, Which Took Four Hours to Pass

New Year Mummers Consider May Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4 — The New Year Mummers are considering marching again in May, in connection with the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution in Philadelphia, it was announced at a dinner following the Jan. 1 event.

Responding to a request from Mayor S. Davis Wilson, George B. McClernand, parade director, stated that a second march would be undertaken then if adequate prizes were offered to the competing clubs. By "adequate" he said he meant a minimum guarantee of $10,000. It was indicated that this would be forthcoming.

The first prize of $775 on New Year's Day was won by the Lobster Club, in the fancy division. Their contribution to the spectacle was a three-section cape of Chinese pagoda design, held outstretched by more than a score of mummers.

The DeNero Club won first place in the Comic Division, the Ferko Club in the string band section, and the Klein Club in the "best dressed captains" competition.

Early estimates gave 500,000 as the number of spectators crowded in windows and on sidewalks of Broad street between Porter and Girard avenues. But as passing hours brought many more to the sunny scene the estimated number was raised to 1,000,000—by far the largest crowd on record.

Count of Jobless In Nation Advised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Recommendations that the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York urge the Federal Government to make a survey of unemployment throughout the nation will be submitted by Richard W. Lawrence, chairman of the executive committee, when the chamber meets here on Jan. 7, it was announced today.

The announcement says that such a survey would "hasten the day when industry could co-operate intelligently in trying to absorb as many of the idle as are fit for industrial employment." It adds that with such a census as a guide, a national plan might be devised for training new workers and for retraining persons who cannot be taken back into their former vocations.

Mr. Lawrence and his committee hold that the expense would be insignificant compared with the cost of relief and that the survey "would be helpful in estimating the practicability of a permanent service of this kind."

Degree for Secretaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Institute of Private Secretaries, recently established here, plans a recognized degree for this profession, through an examination to be held twice yearly. The main objects of the institute are to raise the status of private secretaries, to protect their interests and to help them to obtain posts.

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Dress Trade Pay Found Improved Under Union Code

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Workers in the silk dress industry have received better pay, shorter hours, and more employment since a union agreement was entered into in 1933, a special study conducted by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor reveals.

The bureau said that its findings "are impressive testimony of the advantages of trade union organization to workers."

A total of 304 establishments employing about 2500 men and 11,000 women in nine dress centers were covered in the survey.

The provisions of the agreement drawn up by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and later included in the NRA code for the industry, included a 35-hour week and minimum hourly wage rates for operators, pressers, and finishers.

Shorter Week Achieved

Comparing wages, hours worked, and production records for a period in the spring of 1933, before the union agreement, or code, had become effective, with those for a period afterward, Mrs. Ethel L. Best, industrial supervisor of the bureau, found that for over 45 per cent of the workers the agreement brought a work week 13 hours or more shorter.

Earnings Increase

Median hourly earnings more than doubled for the workers making cheaper dresses in all the centers, except Boston; and for those making more expensive dresses, in six of the nine centers. There was a decided increase in all centers. The greatest increase in average weekly wages took place in Cleveland, where operators on higher-priced dresses jumped from $12.80 a week to $27.35, or 113 per cent.

Reduced hours were accompanied by increases in employment in all but two of the dress centers studied, the bureau said.

While expecting to find a reduction in the weekly rate of production in all cities, Mrs. Best expressed surprize at the smallness of the reduction that actually took place.

Area of Ozarks

The Ozarks comprise about 80,000 square miles in Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas.

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Need Is Urged for Extension Of Government Civil Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Noting an increase in public sentiment for the merit system, the Civil Service Commission in its annual report today urges that emergency agencies of the New Deal be brought straightway under its protection, and that Congress promptly enact legislation to the end that, "as soon as possible, all positions which are not policy forming be brought within the classified service."

Big blocs of federal employees are still outside civil service and the commission declares:

"The public service cannot thrive on a half-merit, half-patronage basis whether in national, state or municipal administration."

Calling the executive order putting first-, second-, and third-class postmasters under civil service "a noteworthy advancement," the commission points out that legislation is still required to complete the work and render it permanent. The post office now constitutes 32 per cent of the federal executive civil service.

New Federal Peak

Numbers of federal civil service employees are at a new all-time high, but there is vital need for still further extension in the big new agencies, particularly those dealing with social security, the commission declares.

Failure of these new types of legislation presents a "hazard" in American life, says the commission, and the best means of guarding against it is to give the tremendous new personnel "stability" and protection springing from "elimination of outside interference."

In the past year the classified civil service increased 10 per cent to 498,725, a growth of 43,496, the report says, and now represents 60.5 per cent of the Federal employees, who, on June 30, 1936, totaled 824,259. Of the grand total, 112,210 are temporary employees.

The commission makes recommendations for a broad expansion of its powers and authorities, in keeping with what it describes as the new and powerful interest in the subject by the public. Commenting on the extension of the merit system, the report says:

Present Trends

"Present trends in government as applied to the social structure of the United States emphasize anew the basic importance of the extension of the merit system. Originally proposed chiefly to protect democracy as a form of government against the influence of patronage, and later recognized as improving the efficiency of administration, the merit system has become essential to the program of social security to which the National Government is committed in co-operation with the states.

"This program is reflected not only in the Social Security Act and in grants to the states for the handicapped and under-privileged, but also in such legislation as the Bank Deposit Insurance Act, the Securities and Exchange Act, the Relief Acts, and the various laws authorizing the extension of the credit of the National Government. The risks of failure in this new type of legislation represent hazards of a new order in American life.

"The use of the merit system in the administration of this and other legislation, where the question of personnel is involved, is an obvious safeguard for its success. . . .

"Many important agencies of a presumably permanent character are still entirely outside the operation of the merit system. While the standards of personnel administration of these agencies may seem satisfactory, they lack the advantages of stability and protection from outside interference which are secured through the application of the civil service law. Many positions in the older established agencies are also exempt from the principle of open competition and should likewise be brought into the classified service."

The commission notes as to New Deal agencies that in most instances, where they are outside civil service, legislation will be required to affect the change.

Dundee to Build Liner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNDEE, Scot.—An order has been placed with the Caledon Shipbuilding Company, Ltd., Dundee, for a motor liner of 10,000 tons deadweight. The ship is to be built for the main Far Eastern services of the Blue Funnel line. This is the largest order received in Dundee for seven years.

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Monument to Hans Andersen Writer of Wonder Stories

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hans Christian Andersen, whose wonder tales have been translated into scores of languages, is to be commemorated by an international monument.

Preparations are going ahead under direction of a committee headed by Thorvald Stauning, Danish Premier, just at the time when Jacob Texière, compatriot of the Danish master of phantasy, has come to the United States to read Andersen's tales from coast to coast. For some 30 years, Mr. Texière has pursued the unusual career of devoting himself exclusively to the interpretation of Andersen, in several languages and in many lands.

Contributions for the Andersen monument are to be invited from every part of the world. It will be recalled in this connection that it was the pennies of the children in the United States which made possible the presentation of the volume, "Picturesque America," to Andersen in 1875. That volume is now one of the treasured mementoes in the Andersen Museum in Odense, the city where he was born, and from which at the age of 14 years the son of the poor cobbler went forth to seek fame and fortune in the nation's capital.

Story of "Ugly Duckling"

That Hans' path was not strewn with roses after he reached the country's metropolis, we know from what Andersen had to say about his experiences, in "The Story of My Life." He tells the same thing in "The Ugly Duckling," and, as Jacob Texière interprets this as a human document, we are conscious of a mastery in expression which has few counterparts. "The Ugly Duckling" has been translated into nearly 50 languages and dialects and is as popular in Japan as in the western world.

When, after the passing of years, an author is admitted to the literary Hall of Fame, there comes an analytical examination of his work not possible during his life time. Andersen was no exception. Scholars the world over have brought the searchlight of investigation to bear on many of his stories to find, perhaps, some underlying motive not apparent at first glance. There is no question that Andersen has presented himself as the leading figure in many stories. Then again, he did not fail to portray frequently characters that, to his thinking, had been inimical to his literary progress.

Borrowed From Nursery

"It was not only in the choice of his theme that Andersen was original," wrote the late Prof. Hjalmar Hjort Boyesen, in his work on Scandinavian literature. "He also created his style, though he borrowed much of it from the nursery. 'It was perfectly wonderful,' 'You would scarcely have believed it,' 'One would have supposed that there was something the matter in the poultry-yard, but there was nothing at all the matter,' such beginnings are not what we expect to find in dignified literature. They lack the conventional style and deportment. No one but Andersen has ever dared to employ them.

"As Dr. Bandes has said in his essay on Andersen, no one has ever attempted, before him, to transfer the vivid mimicry and gesticulation which accompany a nursery tale to the printed page. If you tell a child about a horse, you don't say it neighed, but you imitate the sound, and the child's laughter or fascinated attention compensates you for your loss of dignity. The more successfully your crow, roar, grunt and mew, the more vividly you call up the image and demeanor of the animal you wish to represent, and the more impressed is your juvenile audience."

Andersen did all these things in print, and Mr. Texière now gives them voice and expression. Andersen really never wrote a story—he told it. Children, as well as the grownups of the whole world, sit about him and listen with wide-eyed wonder to his improvisations.

In an interview, Mr. Texière had much to say about Andersen readers and audiences.

"It has sometimes been said that Hans Christian Andersen was not fond of children," he affirmed, "but nothing could be further from the truth. That rumor was started when the city of Copenhagen wished to erect a statue of him and the sculptor chosen for the work presented a model of Andersen surrounded by children.

"At that time Andersen declared he did not want posterity to remember him only as a writer for children. He was, indeed, fond of children, and wherever he went boys and girls crowded around him, but he felt he had a message for adults as well. This is discovered when, after having enjoyed the stories in childhood, one turns again when older to the pages that once fascinated and there finds so much that in earlier years escaped one's attention."

Makes Animals 'Talk' in Wonder Tales

Jacob Texiere

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Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Jan. 10; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Feb. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Feb. 7, March 7, April 4.

New York

New York City—Fourteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Jan. 10, 17, 24, 31; Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; Brooklyn, Second Church, March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Jan. 17, Feb. 21, March 21.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on Jan. 10, 17, 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Feb. 7, March 7, April 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Jan. 10, 24; Feb. 14, 28; March 14, 28.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Jan. 17; Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. KFBB, 1280kc, on Jan. 24, Feb. 28, March 28.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Jan. 10, 17, 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Feb. 7; March 7; April 4.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Jan. 10, 17, 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Costs of Soil Erosion

Soil erosion costs North Carolina farmers an estimated $60,000,000 annually.

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RAINBOW by Ellison

U. S. Amendment Likely on Wages, Robinson Reasons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Declaring that the Supreme Court in the Guffey law decision had held that Congress was without power to fix wages and hours in the soft coal industry, and that in the New York minimum wage case it had said with equal force that the states also lacked such authority, Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority floor leader asserted that the two decisions, taken together, appeared "to preclude effective legislation anywhere without a constitutional amendment."

He continued:

"It is simply incomprehensible that there should be no public authority to protect women and children—or anyone—from being worked as long hours and at as low wages as can be extorted from them. I do not hesitate, with respect to the Supreme Court opinion in the New York minimum wage law case, to say that its ruling ought to be reversed, and that the majority of the American bar supports that statement. It was bad law.

"A Constitutional amendment may prove to be necessary. Undoubtedly, the subject will receive consideration early in the session and as it progresses.

"I am strongly inclined to the view that a well considered Constitutional amendment may prove the best method. Either the State governments or the Federal Government must have the power to deal with this problem.

"To me it is a very unsatisfactory condition that neither the states nor the Federal Government should have the power to prescribe maximum hours and minimum wages. If there is any other way to do it than through Constitutional amendment I will be glad to hear about it. It is my thought that the power should be established either in the states or in Congress and that decisions of the Supreme Court preclude effective legislation without amendment of the Constitution.

"Admittedly such an amendment would provoke much debate and require time.

"I do not preclude myself from supporting any legislation which I am convinced would make possible reasonable control by public authority over the subject of maximum hours and minimum wages.

"I have no amendment in mind at this time to advance or advocate relating to changing the powers of the Supreme Court."

Mrs. Sheppard Calls For Stricter Control Of N. Y. Liquor Traffic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Reiterating her well-known stand for temperance education as one of the most important factors in overcoming an appetite for alcohol, Mrs. John S. Sheppard, member of the New York State Liquor Authority came out today for stricter control of the sale of intoxicating beverages and, inferentially, for state monopoly of the liquor business.

Mrs. Sheppard, who has just returned home from a personal survey of liquor control in Sweden and Finland, in an article in the current issue of ABC News reviews the methods of liquor control in those countries, recalling that Finland had difficulty handling this liquor problem because of bootlegging and the fact that the rugged seacoast made smuggling easy.

To meet this problem, the state took over the liquor business making it a monopoly. While the elimination of private profits was the underlying motive of this and the Swedish control plan, she said, the state, instead of running a liquor business has chartered a private company whose dividends are limited, all surplus profits going to the state.

"The feature of the liquor control situation in Finland, as in Sweden, which is interesting to us is the great emphasis laid on temperance education," she added. "In Finland, the Government gives a large subsidy to the friends of temperance.

"These two countries have studied the question of liquor control thoroughly and seriously and have reached the conclusion that temperance education is one of the most important factors in liquor control."

North Dakota Governor Plans Reply to Charges

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 4 (AP)—William Langer took office as Governor of North Dakota for the second time today. He faced a legal fight, however, to retain the office he once lost through a court decision. He made no comment beyond saying that he would file an answer within 30 days to charges made by retiring Gov. Walter Welford that he had violated the corrupt practices act during his independent campaign.

The retiring Governor charged, among other things, that Governor Langer spent more money in his campaign than was permitted under the law, which limits such expenditures to 15 per cent of the Governor's annual salary. The permitted expenditure would be $800 on the $4000 salary.

League Inquiry Sought On New Guinea Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society here has appealed to the League of Nations through the Mandates Commission to endeavor to obtain an inquiry into the shooting of natives by gold prospectors in the mandated territory of New Guinea.

Following upon the publication of the facts upon the shootings the Australian Government has decided that access to certain areas over which the administration has not yet established full control is henceforward to be forbidden to all persons other than natives.

Mellon $19,000,000 Gift

(Continued from Page 1)

ated charitable and educational trust.

The suit has never been settled, and Internal Revenue officials say that the proposed gift will in no way effect the claim.

Since his retirement from public life, Mr. Mellon has been pushing his art project with the same avidity that led him to the highest industrial ranks in his earlier days. Aiding him is Lord Duveen, London art connoisseur, who has taken up residence here this winter.

Gallery Under Design

If Mr. Mellon's wishes are carried out, a structure to house his collection, to be built on the Mall not far distant from the Freer and Corcoran Art Galleries, will be known as the National Gallery of Art or something similar. He has asked that his name be omitted from the title.

Plans for the building, to cost between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000, are being drawn by John Russell Pope, of New York, architect of Constitution Hall and the Archives Building here, of the Frick Museum in New York; and of additions to the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and to the British Museum and Tate Gallery.

Endowment Fund

In addition to the gift of pictures and building, totaling approximately $27,000,000, Mr. Mellon has announced his intention of establishing an endowment fund, the income of which would be used to pay the salaries of a director, secretary and curators of the gallery and for possible future art acquisitions. Other administrative expenses would be met by Congress.

Describing his collection in general terms in his correspondence with the President, Mr. Mellon explained that he had emphasized "quality rather than quantity," but that by reason of their rarity and importance, the works "will furnish a nucleus of a great national collection and will give our country at once a national gallery that will rank with the other great galleries of the world."

Purchased From Russia

Behind each of Mr. Mellon's acquisitions is a story. For example, there is Raphael's "St. George and the Dragon," painted at the height of the artist's popularity for the Duke of Urbino, who wanted to present it to King Henry VII of England, who had made him a Knight of the Garter. Later it passed through the hands of several English aristocrats and finally to the Czar of Russia, who placed it in the Hermitage, famed gallery of old St. Petersburg (Leningrad). Mr. Mellon's agents bought the painting when it was put up for sale by the Soviets.

Sculptures

From the Dreyfuss collection in Paris, Mr. Mellon acquired important Renaissance sculptures, including John of Bologna's "Mercury," Donatello's bust of John the Baptist, and several pieces by Verrocchio, including a bust of Juliano de Medici, a brother of Lorenzo the Magnificent.

To study the paintings in the collection is an art education in itself. They range from the work of thirteenth century artists, who paved the way for the great Italian masters, to modern American portraits from the Clarke and other collections, which Mr. Mellon hopes may be the nucleus of an American portrait gallery.

Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

islation. He had not recently discussed the matter with Mr. Roosevelt, he explained, and added:

"This is a long, tortuous process, but if we are to meet the issue, and we must meet it, then it should be done head-on and not by trying to curb the powers of the court. There are, no doubt, many Democrats in the House opposed to changing the Constitution to achieve this goal.

Not a Party Issue

"So it is quite likely that if the question does come up it will not be made a party issue."

Like Senator Robinson, who addressed some 50 Democratic senators in party caucus, Mr. Bankhead made clear that right of way will be given for quick neutrality legislation. Senator Robinson also said early action would be taken extending the gold content and stabilization statute, and extension of the RFC, Farm Mortgage Act, and reciprocal trade agreement. He once more emphasized the tempo of this Congress will be more deliberative than the past.

Senator Robinson made no further addition to his constitutional amendment comment, which attracted wide attention from its source, its time of delivery and its definiteness. It is recalled the Arkansan is cautious and conservative and speaks only with deliberation.

Both the source, the time, and the definiteness of the Robinson constitutional amendment statement attracted attention here, where it was pointed out that the Senator from Arkansas is cautious and conservative, and speaks only after due deliberation.

Regarded as Trial Balloon

If the Robinson statement did not express the formal Administration view, there is at least the disposition here to believe that it is one of the most definite trial balloons let fly since the famous Roosevelt "horse-and-buggy" comment.

At once it provoked opposition and support, and a general feeling was evident that the Administration intended to rouse a discussion and keep it going till the Supreme Court had taken a final stand on the Wagner Labor Act, coming up for decision probably in March or April. If this test goes against the Government there was disposition to believe the final showdown on an amendment would be precipitated at once, while if the court upheld the act, it was thought the drive might be postponed, or dropped.

Robinson Is Specific

Senator Robinson's conference was called ostensibly to discuss plans for the new Congress. His answers to early questions were general, and even casual, but when the matter of hours, wages and working conditions came up he replied carefully and specifically. Declaring that he had not recently discussed the matter with the President, and that he was only repeating views expressed previously, he nevertheless carried a step further the discussion roused by Mr. Roosevelt's unanswered question of last week that "something must be done" to meet unregulated labor conditions, but for which he declined to offer a remedy.

Senator Robinson came out specifically for a constitutional amendment. On one point their views appeared to differ, for Mr. Roosevelt said he felt the matter was beyond the power of state regulation, while Senator Robinson thought the proposed amendment might give authority either to states or to the Federal Government.

No Control at Present

At present, he said, neither federal nor state government has control, for the Supreme Court's Guffey decision banned federal supervision, and its New York minimum wage decision—which he termed "bad law"—eliminated state control.

Washington is intensely sensitive and alert to any comment on this subject, for it has seen a whole presidential election go by with no comment from Mr. Roosevelt on the matter. The Democratic platform pledges the Administration to seek solution of wage and hour problems "within the Constitution," but adds that if that proves impossible then an amendment should be sought.

Illustrating how the matter cuts through party lines, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D.) of Wyoming, ardent New Dealer who believes his own federal incorporation law will meet the situation, promptly opposed the idea of an amendment, as did also Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, who pointed to 21 proposed constitutional changes already waiting for introduction.

Sees No Need for Haste

Commenting on the forthcoming session as a whole, Senator Robinson forecast a "long and busy" term, and one "with no occasion for the haste which has marked previous Congresses." He anticipated little legislation of a general character till after Mr. Roosevelt's inaugural Jan. 20; and on the budget declared hopefully that it would be balanced within two years.

Following the respective party gatherings, a brief opening session of Congress comes tomorrow, with organization the chief business.

Then, on Wednesday, a joint session will be held to perform the final ceremony in counting and ratifying the electoral vote, probably concluding about 2 o'clock, at which time Mr. Roosevelt will make his broadcast annual message on the state of the Union, in person. Later in the week, probably Friday, the annual budget message will be presented.

Bloch Put in Command Of Naval Battle Force

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Jan. 4 (AP)—Ceremonies aboard the battleship California marked the elevation of a Kentuckian, Claude Charles Bloch, to the highest rank of the navy, Admiral in Charge of the Battleforce. Admiral Bloch succeeds Admiral W. D. Leahy, who now is Chief of Naval Operations.

Aboard the battleship West Virginia, Vice-Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus became Commander of Battleships of the Battleforce, succeeding Vice-Admiral C. S. Kempff, who will command Mare Island Navy Yard. Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade succeeded Admiral Bloch as commander of Battleship Division 2. Aboard the cruiser Astoria, Rear Admiral John S. Downes succeeded Rear Admiral Arthur Fairchild in command of Cruiser Division 7.

Dr. Frank Loses Move To Postpone Hearing

MADISON, Wis., Jan. (AP) — Dr. Glenn Frank lost his fight to postpone a public hearing of charges he mismanaged University of Wisconsin affairs. Dr. Frank sent telegrams to the 15 university regents urging support of his plea for more time to prepare a defense, but the regents' executive committee decided to start the hearing Jan. 6 as scheduled and then determine by vote whether adjournment is desired.

Harold M. Wilkie, president of the board, who filed charges against Dr. Frank, Dec. 16, then sent a letter to Dr. Frank rebuking him for seeking to delay the proceedings. The Wisconsin Alumni Association mailed more than 5000 letters over the signature of Harry A. Bullis of Minneapolis, association president, urging its members to make known their views on the controversy.

Dairy Show Visitors Regaled at Counter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4—To exhibits showing milk production, handling and distribution, the Franklin Institute has added a refreshment post known as Dairy Dell. Here, with the co-operation of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, it offers milk in various forms, ice cream and cheese sandwiches.

It is possible for visitors to become hungry after prolonged prowling among the exhibits—but until now nothing more satisfying than pure water was available. The Dairy Council represents 15,000 milk producers and 60 distributors in the Philadelphia district.

War Relic Is Unwanted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A Long Tom gun captured in the South African War is no longer regarded here as a desirable memorial. London Corporation presented this gun and Kreuger's covered wagon to the Alexander Park Trustees for exhibition at Alexandra Palace. The covered wagon was returned to South Africa some time ago and the corporation has now informed the trustees they may break up the gun.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Hoppity-Pops and Tim the Tinker

Robin Redbreast flew through the cold wintry night, and settled on a branch of the tallest pine tree that stood on the hill.

"Good-day to you, Robin," said the Pine. "Where do you come from?"

"From the cottage at the end of the lane," said Robin Redbreast. "I can always get a good meal there."

"What is the little girl who lives in the cottage doing now that the Christmas holidays have begun?" asked the Pine again.

"She is sitting in the kitchen knitting herself a golden muffler to go with her golden coat," said Robin Redbreast. "But I noticed that there was no smoke coming out of the chimney."

"No smoke means no coal," said the Pine. "We must do something about it, Robin."

"Yes," agreed Robin, "that is just what I was thinking. I will fly back at once and sing the little girl a song."

When the Fire Went Out

Hoppity-Pops was quite alone that wintry day because her mother had gone to clean the schoolhouse and might not be back until tea time. Click-click went her knitting pins; the muffler was nearly done and Hoppity-Pops was feeling very excited. Tomorrow she would be able to wear it, and how lovely it would look with her golden coat.

It was just at that moment that Tim the Tinker came down the lane with his sack on his back and his thin coat flapping. He spent his time tramping the countryside, and when he came back he always managed to pass that way.

Hoppity-Pops waved her hand and Tim the Tinker waved his, and paused by the gate while she opened the kitchen door.

"Good-day, Mr. Tinker," said Hoppity-Pops. "Would you like to come in and see the muffler I am knitting?"

Tim the Tinker shuffled up the garden path and blew into his hands and stamped his feet as he stood in the doorway.

"It's mighty cold," he said.

Hoppity-Pops glanced at the empty hearth.

"I'm afraid the fire's gone out," she said.

Tim guessed that there was no coal in the shed. He sat down in the wooden armchair and stretched his legs, first one and then the other; and while he was stretching them Hoppity-Pops knitted away with her back to him so that he should not see.

The Last Row

"Wait a moment and then it will be done," she said. "I'm on the very last row!"

So Tim the Tinker waited with his eyes on the hearth, and found himself wondering how it was that robins could sing so cheerfully when the air was cold as ice.

"Now!" said Hoppity-Pops, and held up the muffler before him.

"My, but it's fine," said Tim the Tinker. "I'd best not touch it, though, my hands is that grubby."

Suddenly, with hardly a thought, Hoppity-Pops put it round his neck.

"It's for you," she said.

Tim looked at her in astonishment, but she nodded her head vigorously.

"Yes it is—for you, from me!" she announced, clasping her hands together.

"Well, I'm blowed," said Tim, because he couldn't think of anything else to say; and there they stood looking at each other, and then looking at the floor, and feeling a little awkward, until Tim caught up his sack and shuffled to the door.

"I'd best be off," he said. "And I'm very much obliged." And then he was gone.

The knitting needles still lay on the kitchen table with the little ball of golden wool that was left over. Hoppity-Pops looked at them, and then she crossed to the window and listened to the robin singing with all his might on the fence. There were still a few crumbs lying at the bottom of the bin, so she opened the window and threw them onto the path. And then she gathered the needles and the little ball of wool together and put them into the dresser drawer.

What the Wind Blew Down

Meanwhile, Tim the Tinker had reached the village street and was glancing at himself in all the windows he came to. Never in his life had he possessed such a beautiful, soft, woolly muffler. His step, which was generally a shuffle, had developed into a stride, and he felt happy and warm all over. When he reached the stone bridge he paused to look at his reflection in the river and was so satisfied that he whistled all the way up the hill, and was still whistling when he reached the door of his hut.

There were a number of good, dry branches lying about on the ground.

"It must have been blowing pretty hard up here," he said to himself. "I'll empty my sack and collect them—there's nothing like pine wood for a fire."

And then he suddenly stood still.

"For a fire," he repeated slowly. "Why, yes, to be sure, for a fire!"

Into his hut went Tim the Tinker, and out again with a hatchet, and before half an hour had gone by, his sack was as full as it would hold of pine logs all ready to be put on the hearth.

Up the Lane Again

It was a long way down the hill, and through the village, and along the lane, but Tim the Tinker was so excited that he nearly trotted beneath his load. As he approached the little house, however, he went more slowly, and then more slowly still, and then very cautiously on tiptoe. He opened the gate without a sound, and piled up the logs so quietly by the kitchen door that no one could have heard him. And then, with his empty sack over his shoulder, he tiptoed down the path and through the gate again.

It was nearly dark when Hoppity-Pops' mother came home, and at first she could not think what the big heap by the door could be. But when the lamplight fell on it she gave a little gasp of surprise.

"Hoppity-Pops!" she cried, "look what we have here!"

Hoppity-Pops came running to the door, and the moment she saw the logs she guessed who must have put them there. But she didn't say anything, because it was such a lovely secret.

So that was how they came to sit down to tea together with a beautiful warm fire blazing and spluttering on the hearth.

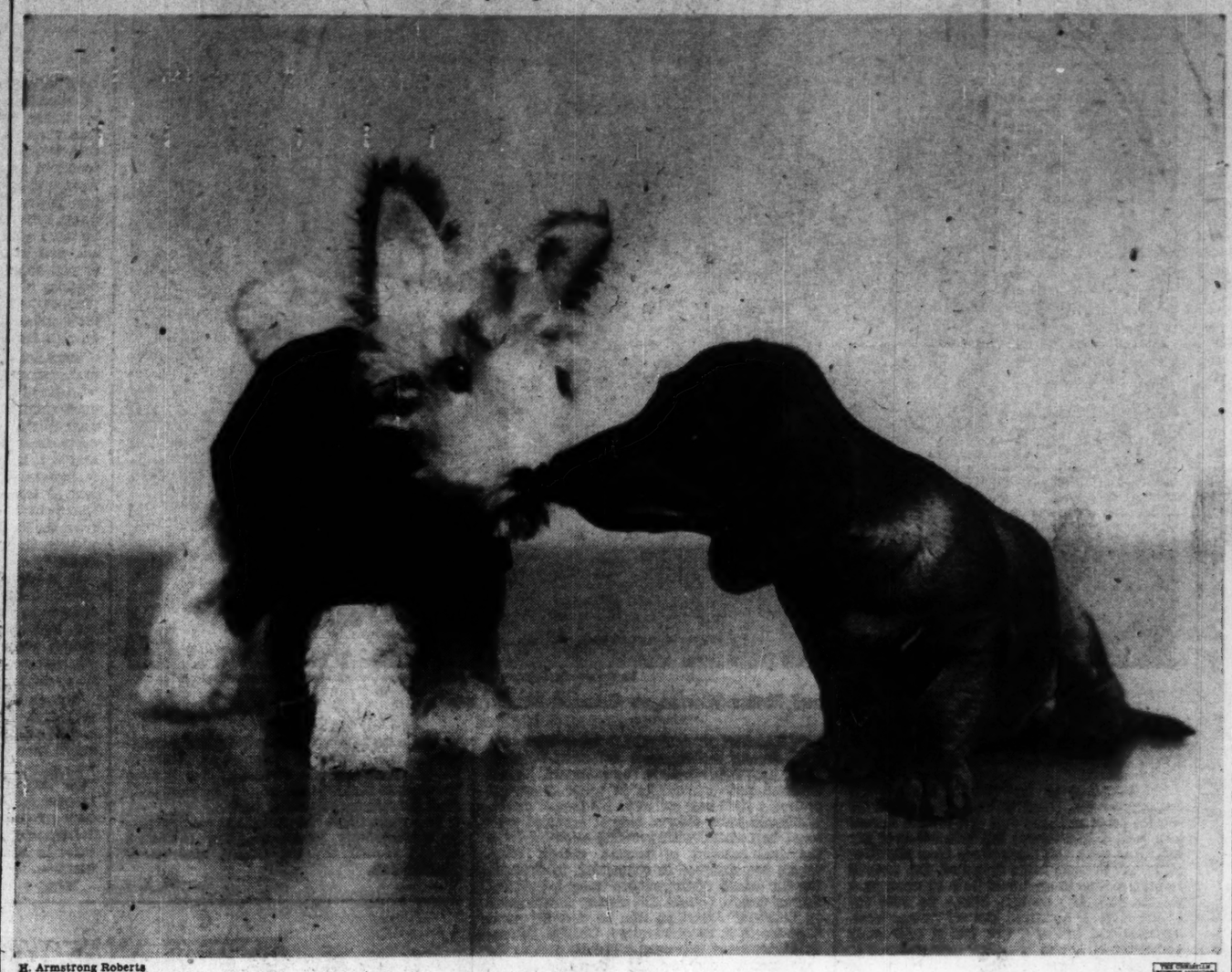
* * *

"I didn't leave the garden until I saw smoke curling from the chimney," said Robin, as he settled down for the night.

"Splendid, splendid," said the Pine. "Good night, Robin!"

"Good night, Pine!" said Robin.

"Good night, everybody!" said Tim the Tinker.



H. Armstrong Roberts

Making Friends With a Newcomer

Our Mail Bag

What a good idea it would be for each child who reads this page to start the New Year by making a new friend in a country across the ocean! We publish today the names of several children who would like to have foreign correspondents, so by glancing down the list you may choose the one with which you would like to exchange letters.

At the end of the column, you will find a few paragraphs which will tell you how to forward your letter to your new friend.

Grace Beryl C. (10), Nottingham, England, would like to correspond with a girl who lives in America. She is interested in drawing, saving stamps and in swimming. We hope Grace will make friends with several little girls in America through the Mail Bag.

Wendell L. (9), Los Altos, California, would like to hear from boys in any country, especially Germany. Wendell's favorite hobby is collecting stamps.

Janne M. (9), Ascot, England, wrote to tell us about a little toy tiger she has.

"I take him to bed with me every night," her letter said. "He is striped gold, black and yellow; he has a lovely soft fur and a nice big yellow bow. He can squeak and make a real noise.

"He hardly ever falls out of my bed. Although he has such a lot of fur he likes to go under the sheets and blankets. In the morning he is so lazy he won't get up. Then in the day he lies on the sofa and goes to sleep with the dolls."

Perhaps some children may like to write to Janne about their toy animals.

Nancy P. (9), Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, would like to correspond with girls in any country. She takes lessons in dancing.

Kathleen P. (9), of Los Angeles, California, would like to hear from a girl in Switzerland. She is interested in kick-ball, dancing, roller skating and swimming.

Would some little girls in Japan, Holland and Germany like to write to Ann Marie P. (8), of Roseland, New Jersey? She loves birds and wild flowers and is making a collection of dolls of foreign countries.

Snirley Mae B. (9), of Beloit, Wisconsin, studies the piano, dramatics and dancing. She is very much interested in foreign lands and customs and would like to correspond with girls in Hawaii, Germany, Holland, Japan and Switzerland. She has a camera and likes to take pictures.

Lillian K. (10), of Chelsea, Massachusetts, would like to hear from girls in Spain, Canada and Greece. She likes to read and collect stamps.

Susan K. (10), of Los Angeles, California, would like to correspond with girls in England and big American cities. Her hobbies are books and stamps.

Marion Joyce L. (10), of Maywood, Illinois, would especially like to hear from a girl who has a baby sister or brother. She is interested in pets and the piano.

Mary Rose S. (8), of Marion, Arkansas, lives on a farm. She would like to hear from children in England and Japan.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Counterpoint: A Big Word Easily Explained

By Nicolas Slonimsky

There are things in music that are not really difficult: but their names sound so big that one gets easily frightened. Counterpoint, for instance. It is not studied until you have learned elementary theory and harmony, and who can get through theory and harmony quickly enough before school days are over, and "grownupness" is here?

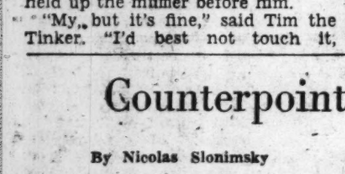
And a "grown-up" person soon gets superior, and says to himself: "Why should I study Counterpoint, anyway? Plenty of people get good positions without any Counterpoint. Harmony is enough to play popular tunes and enjoy music." But Counterpoint remains to them a sign of great learning. "He knows Counterpoint"—that sounds big, and inspires respect. Theory and Harmony are household words, and are not so impressive.

And yet, Counterpoint is much older than Harmony, and is, in fact, much easier to learn. The full name of Counterpoint is Point Counter Point. That still sounds like a puzzle. Let us translate this puzzle into familiar language.

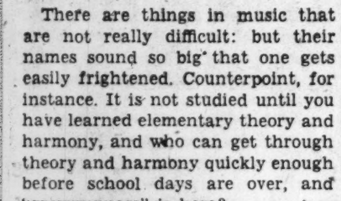
1. Point is a Note.
2. Counter means Against.
3. Point is a Note.

Result: Point Counter Point = Note Against Note.

Now everything appears so much simpler. There is no mystery in a note played or sung against another note. In fact, this is what Harmony is made of, too: one note played against another note, or many notes.

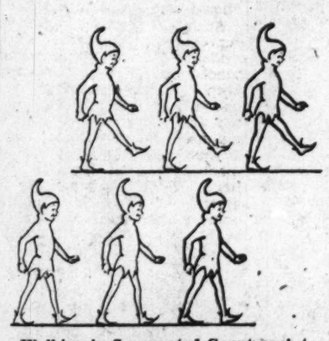


THIS IS HARMONY



THIS IS COUNTERPOINT

But in Harmony we pay more attention to the result, to the combination of sounds, chords. Whereas



Walking in Syncopated Counterpoint

in Counterpoint we are more interested in each individual melody, or, as it is also called, voice, or part.

Voices or Parts

Counterpoint may have any number of voices or parts, while Harmony is usually in four parts, or voices: Bass, Tenor, Alto and Soprano. So, in a Symphony the instruments play "in counterpoint." A symphony is composed "contrapuntally."

But at the same time Symphonies consist of chords, and we can give each chord a name, by counting intervals from the Bass up.

So, Harmony and Counterpoint may both be made with the same notes. When we look at the chords we see Harmony; when we follow the separate voices we see Counterpoint.

If the separate voices are very active and carry their own melodies, then there is more Counterpoint than Harmony. If the voices are quiet and not moving up and down too much, there is more Harmony than Counterpoint. Contrapuntal notes are Horizontal, moving sidewise, from left to right. Harmony takes the Vertical, up-and-down direction, forming vertical combinations, chords.

Counterpoint is not necessarily one note against one note. There may be two notes against one note, or three notes, or four notes, or six notes, or nine notes, or twelve notes (but never five, seven or ten or eleven notes). These different kinds of Counterpoint are called Species.

One Note against one Note. First Species.

Two Notes against one Note. Second Species.

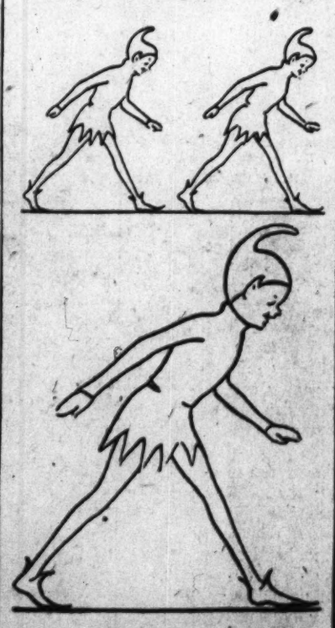
Three Notes, or Four Notes, or Six, or Eight, or Nine, or Twelve Notes against one Note. Third Species.

There is a special Species of Counterpoint, which is called Syncopated Counterpoint. That means that there is a Rest against the first Note, and that the Notes never come together, but one is always late. It is like marching out of step.

Suppose you walk with a friend, tell him to make his first step with the right foot after you have already made the first step with your right foot, but before you made the second step with your left foot.

Syncopated Counterpoint

This is walking in Syncopated Counterpoint, or in the Fourth Species of Counterpoint. The first three Species are easy. Just tell your friend to make two small steps, while you make one big step. Then he will be walking in the Second



Two Steps to One

Species of Counterpoint. Now tell him to make three, or four, or six little steps while you make one big stride. Then he will be walking in the Third Species of Counterpoint.

There is a Fifth Species of Counterpoint. It is when your friend makes now two steps against your one, then changes to four steps, or waits for you to step, and then makes his step, then steps with you, then suddenly makes two little steps and another step a little longer, as he chooses.

This is the Species that all Contrapuntal Compositions are written in, the Inventions and the Fugues and the Symphonies.

Now imagine three, four or five people making steps all different from each other, in Whole Notes, Half Notes, Quarter Notes, Eighth Notes. The composer takes care not to make the Notes step on each other's toes. But sometimes they do, crossing over each other, playing leap-frog, and stepping on the same place, in unison.

Plenty of Rules

There are plenty of rules to observe in this game. One of them is not to move in Consecutive Fifths or Consecutive Octaves. If two parts are at the interval of a Fifth or an Octave, they cannot make a step in the same direction and find themselves again at the same distance.

Then there are intervals that cannot be used at all: augmented fourths, for instance, or diminished fifths. Each part must be moving along, and at the same time form good harmony with the other voices.

But more than that. The melody is not always the top part in Counterpoint as it is in Harmony. Counterpoint must be "shuffiable" so that you can put the melody on top, in the middle, or in the Bass, and still not break any rules. And the name of this shuffiable Counterpoint is a very big word: Invertible Counterpoint, or Double Counterpoint if there are two parts, Triple Counterpoint if there are three parts, Quadruple Counterpoint where there are four parts, and Quintuple Counterpoint when there are five parts.

There are rarely more than five parts in Counterpoint. With more parts, the voices cannot keep out of each other's way, and there are not enough different notes in the scale that can be properly used together. But of this, as they say, more anon.

(This is the twelfth article in this music series, which is being published on the first Monday each month.)

The Last Song

To the Sun,
Who has shone
All day,
To the Moon,
Who has gone
Away,
To the milk-white,
Silk-white,
Lily-white Star,
A fond good-night,
Wherever you are!

JAMES GUTHRIE
in "The Wild Garden"

Paula's Supper Share

Paula was a little girl who lived in the faraway country of Yugoslavia.

Paula's family for as many years as anyone of them could remember, had lived in the same house on the same farm.

But today, in the early spring of the year, something new was happening in Paula's home. Everyone was happy and busy about it. For Paula's uncle, mother's oldest brother, was coming from faraway America to visit his family.

"We will have a supper party for him," said grandmother when uncle's letter came.

So now with uncle coming the next day, large tables were being put under the apple trees in the yard for the supper they were to have the next evening. Paula and her brothers had gone here and there all over the town to invite their friends to the supper mother and grandmother were getting ready.

"Whatever could I do for my uncle's supper?" thought Paula as her eyes dreamed off to the blue hills across the fields. The meadows were like painted carpets running to the hills. Blue with forget-me-nots, white with lilies of the valley growing like fairy bells among the grasses.

"It is lovely to have him come home in flower time," grandmother was saying. "He loved them so."

Paula listened. Grandmother's words gave her an idea. She rose and stepped to take her basket from its peg by the door. Soon she was running down the hill toward the wide fields.

All the rest of that day no one saw Paula playing in the dooryard. But that night a little girl with shining eyes sat at table and ate her bread quietly.

It seemed as though that tomorrow would never come. But of course it did and with it—uncle, tall and in strange clothes. But a gay and smiling uncle who made grandmother laugh and cry with joy at seeing him.

All the town people came to supper. Some walking, some in carts gay with flowers, some on wheels, but all dressed in their best. The men wore bright coats and feathers in their hats. The girls, wide skirts and colored waists sewed with red and blue and yellow threads.

Everyone was so busy that no one saw Paula run off to the spring house. But uncle saw her come back with her basket on her arm.

"A whole basket of forget-me-nots!" he cried aloud.

By that time Paula had come to his side. She gave a little bouquet to him; then one by one she gave one to each of the others.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Paula Came Back With a Basket of Forget-Me-Nots on Her Arm

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)

TAKING A
WINTER VACATION?
If so, be sure to see the Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor

The Home Forum

Through the Rainbow

THIS hasn't even the vaguest connection with either symbolism or sentiment, and its remoteness from crocks of gold or anything Hibernian is transatlantically complete. It is a mere record of facts and events.

Rainbows are among the few things that all the world has decided and delighted to honor, ever since the time of Noah and probably considerably beyond. They seem to have always occupied the unique position of being entirely above suspicion and free from any questionable qualities whatever; in fact, the myth about Caesar's wife stands quite a good chance of having been drawn from some particularly fine example of a Roman rainbow, seen by a poet or a politician after a good dinner.

EVEN SUCH SUPER-GLORIES as dawns and sunrises may be dubbed ominous or angry, and sunsets are quite often described as lurid and prophetic of foul weather; the modern artist is even capable of finding vulgarity in their excessive pinkness. But the calm immensity of rainbows is entirely beyond everything but praise and admiration—they may be born of an infinite variety of atmospheric excitement, but the perfection of their maturity is transcendently invariable. Considering their splendor and familiarity, not to speak of the extent to which they have been painted, drawn and written about, it is astounding how little is really known about them. People will tell you any time that they are the result of the sun shining on dark clouds, when of course they are the effect of sunlight on falling drops of water. You can make little ones any sunny day with a garden hose, and waterfalls have private and permanent ones all of their own to amuse their guests.

Not many men in this street can tell you that the warm colors, the reds and oranges, are on the outside of the arch and the cool blues and violets on the inside; and you could almost bank on not finding a single boy in the class who had observed that, although the primary bow has its colors arranged in this way, the secondary one—the bigger one which we see when the first is unusually bright—is exactly opposite and lies back to back with it, so to speak, as regards color.

ANOTHER ODD THING about rainbows is that the clouds, seen through the arch, are considerably lighter than those outside; and this is a fact that plenty of artists have never observed or, at any rate, never recorded and will even deny with some heat until you show them the curious effect. If you ask people if they have ever seen a lunar rainbow, they usually say "yes" and it takes some extraction to find out that they mean the opalescent ring around the moon that is associated with change of weather. There are such lovely things as real lunar rainbows and I remember only too well, and without much pleasure at the time, being hauled out of a ten-year-old's deepest sleep by an enthusiastic father to see a low moon and a pale and ghostly bow shining against the blackness of a midnight shower. But they are rare, and I have never seen more than a broken bit of another ever since. Rainbows at sea are grand beyond words, and near sunrise or sunset they are often nearly circular. Low rainbows, with a high sun silhouetted against mountains, such as we often saw in the tropics, are magnificent too. The colors seen against a wall of wet green field or forest take on new hues and a silvery green seems to possess them.

MOST SAILORS AND shore-living people know all about sun dogs, those bits of rainbows you see out at sea in stormy weather. They never grow into the grand arch; they come and go with gusts of wind and rain, but they cheer up a gray horizon with a promise of sunshine and a clear sunset.

Not long ago we had driven out into the country for tea, thirty miles or more, and we left for home in the middle of a terrific shower—in fact, I had to put my raincoat over my head and dash the three yards from the door to the car to avoid being drenched. Our hostess remarked that there would be a rainbow in a minute and, sure enough, before we were out of the drive, it appeared directly in our faces, gigantic and brilliant, one foot a mile away across the river and the other somewhere near our road.

STORMS ALWAYS SEEM to move at terrific speed, but this time we had a perfect chance of measuring one; it was going directly with us and its rain was torrential, beating up from the asphalt in such a heavy spray that we could hardly see the road. We found that the storm didn't travel nearly so fast as our moderate thirty-mile-an-hour driving, and the rainbow which at first was several miles ahead got nearer and nearer.

The secondary arch was in full shape by this time, and there was no mistaking the queer opposites of its colors to the primary bow. We had never seen them so intimately or vividly before, and the sight was so enthralling that we had to stop the car and stare. Then, at a turn in the road, one foot of the rainbow stood right across our path reflected in the black mirror of the asphalt like a sunset, an astonishing effect. We drove right through it, like driving through a redwood tree, and I wished I could have been out in the downpour to see the car bathed in the prismatic light. Then we were through and in a quarter of a mile the road was dry and the rainbow had vanished. The sky was clear ahead and the shower loomed up blackly behind us.

BUT IT WASN'T done with, by any means. Our road took a left angle turn for several miles and the shower was still in the race. The rain caught us up and we were in a second flood; so, in a few minutes, there right ahead was our old friend the rainbow brighter than ever and even more immense in the lowering sun. This time he lay right across our bow, like some titanic illuminated cathedral arch, one foot in the fields on our right and the other squarely in the middle of the river on our left; and, as we drove through him, we waved our acknowledgments for staging such a performance for our benefit. This time we weren't to be caught. Our road home lay straight east through stooked wheat and standing corn fields. In half an hour, we sailed into a dry home town, ahead of a black storm banking up behind us; and, just as we were putting the car away, down it came again with all its old up-river energy. We delayed dinner to go out and see our rainbow appearing for the last time. He had given us of his best, and we clapped the last curtain and speeded his departure on the road to further triumphs.

E. B.

Photograph by Courtesy of the Grace Horne Galleries to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVENING, EARLY WINTER, BY CHARLES BURCHFIELD

CHARLES BURCHFIELD takes his place among the foremost American aquarellists. Like others in the vanguard, he has explored new possibilities in water color and evolved a style best suited to his temperament. While one water colorist may be occupied with tonal harmonies, with evincing qualities from the juxtaposition of certain chosen hues, others are absorbed in composing, in organizing the details of the picture in an interesting unit of design. Others still employ this medium to illustrate American life, to describe what they see in daily observation. Charles Burchfield's tendency is toward well-knit design, the substance of which is a house, or a tree, a fence, or a corner in a woodland. He does not seek an eccentric or audacious effect; on the contrary, his simplicity and unaffectedness is striking. Thus there is imparted to these scenes a friendliness, a sense of warmth and domesticity, a sentimentality which is not too common among present-day painters.

"Evening, Early Winter," discloses the able craftsmanship of Mr. Burchfield, his ability to contrive a good design in which everything seems to be in place with solidity and permanence. The drawing is really as important as the pigment, and Mr. Burchfield has applied the color so that it is denser and has more body than is customary in water color.

This picture was shown, among many others by contemporary Americans, in an exhibition offered recently by the Boston Museum of Modern Art.

D. A.

Poem for a Sailor

Now by the fireside dream by the embers
And feel the heat and warmth of the room,
While every beat of your heart remembers
The silver sea and the cold, wet gloom
Of spruce-lined coves with boats at anchor;
The moonlight turning to misty day
Water passive and smooth with languor,
A slim white channel far away.

Sails of a schooner slowly riding,
Satiny spars smooth in the sun;
Empty harbors, slips that were biding
A dull day over, their heyday done;
Remember these, and a great white sloop,
Trim, clean surface of sails all spread;
Breadth of blue sea and the broad half-hoop
Of the northern coast line dark ahead.

There were the terns forever crying,
Turmoil on bar and foaming reef;
There was the osprey, swooping, flying,
Motion majestic beyond belief.
Light in each island shoal and cove,
There was the stars' slow fire burning
Down in the sea like sparks from above,
The calm slow sea with no tide turning.

Then came the rousing scuff of a storm,
The blow of rain on a windy deck;
The morning after, sparkling and warm,
A lighthouse shining, a whitewashed speck.
There was the shore line out of the sea,
Mountains climbing into the clouds,
With here and there an ancient tree
Straight as a masthead above the shrouds.

Now by the fireside dream by the embers
And feel the warmth of the room and the heat
And think of the sea that your heart remembers,
The sun and the fog, the salt and the sweet.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

Christmas in Hungary

A MANTLE of snow lay over the city of Budapest, silencing sound. The verdigris tone of the steep church roofs, with their baroque spires, gave the only note of color; and the hills surrounding old Buda showed white against a gray sky. Fur caps warmed the heads of taxi drivers, while pedestrians kept their feet warm in snow boots. Down the Danube floated small, greenish floes of ice; but, for all that, it was a brisk, dry cold and quite windless.

The squares in the town, where markets were being held, were decorated with dark green forests of small fir trees, among which moved people of all kinds; from the wealthy, choosing the largest tree they could find to carry all the presents necessary for their extensive households, down to the poor peasant seeking a little tree to decorate for his baby son. In every square of importance, enormous fir trees were being decorated with festoons of silver and colored lights, and presents were hung dangling from the drooping branches. On the topmost tip of the tree glistened a huge silver star.

Evening fell and the lights came glittering out along the hills of Buda, piercing the dusk with starry points. As six o'clock approached, a silence fell over the city, trams ceased running, and traffic seemed suspended; for people had gone home to begin their Christmas celebrations, as is their custom on Christmas Eve.

In all the principal squares giant Christmas trees, gifts of the banks, shops or municipal authorities to the poor children of the neighborhood, sparkled with fairy lights; and crowds gathered round them, the small children gazing gleefully up at the dangling presents. Hungarian Christmas carols were sung and then the long-awaited moment came when the presents were distributed. The cold was forgotten as each child hugged its small parcel and trotted joyfully home.

In every house that was not too poor to have its own little fir tree, lit with colored candles, the family gathered round to receive their gifts, for Christmas in Hungary is essentially a family affair. Hotels and restaurants had trees that almost touched the ceiling, scintillating with bright decorations.

Christmas night was hushed in the city; and up on the ancient citadel above the river rose the delicate spire of the Coronation church, which drew crowds to the midnight service. Within the painted walls of the marvelous medieval building there was hardly standing room, and out in the snow-carpeted square stood the crowds who could not squeeze into the building to await the Christmas chimes that would pierce the frosty air at midnight.

As the crowds poured out into the still frosty air, friends greeted each other warmly with "Boldog Karacony" (a happy Christmas). So began Christmas Day in Hungary.

C. H.

Midwinter Notes

AS FAR as eye can see, the pastures lie
A vast expanse of white. The fir trees stand
Pointed and dark against the rim of sky.
The country roads are drifted; fence posts are
Obscured and missing. Smoke is rising high
From neighboring chimneys; cordwood neatly stacked
In every dooryard; pathways shoveled deep
From house to barn-gate. Haycocks icy-capped
Rear somberly to break the level line
Of clear-cut crystal. Sun rays fall across
The crusted snow at noontide; brilliant stars
Hang loftily in early evening dusk.
By daytime all the world is dazzling white;
An unreflecting, silent earth, by night.

B. B. COOPER

True Relief

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS no wonder many long for relief, surrounded as they seem to be with sin, suffering, want, and despair. The wonder is that there is anyone who does not perceive that true and permanent relief can never be found in matter. Mortal opinions, plans, devices, and laws offer relief to weary humanity, but however well-intentioned the effort to bring surcease from suffering, at best these material remedies offer only an unstable present, and an uncertain future. Even the most careful adherence to rules of health, diet, and exercise has never brought permanent relief from suffering. And the most altruistic plans for social security can give no assurance of permanent freedom from poverty or limitation.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 371), "As frightened children look everywhere for the imaginary ghost, so sick humanity sees danger in every direction, and looks for relief in all ways except the right one." But there is relief for mankind, and it has appeared in the way promised by the Master when he said, "When the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me."

It is not necessary for mankind to wander about blindly seeking relief. No one need remain sick, sinful, poverty-stricken, or despairing. Christian Science has again made Christianity practical and demonstrable, as it was when Jesus healed the sick, provided for the needy, and reformed the sinner.

The understanding of God and man, as revealed in Christian Science, when earnestly sought and rightly applied, brings permanent relief from ills of every kind. The individual who gains this understanding soon learns that "the imaginary ghost" is but a product of ignorance, possessing no more entity than a wrong result in an arithmetical computation. He therefore sets about to know God, and to trust in Him who protects and sustains His creation.

What a relief it is to one who has been thinking of God as corporeal, changeable, and subject to wrath and limitation, to know Him as infinite Mind, Spirit, Principle, Love! One is relieved from fear, and from the belief of either inferiority or superiority, when he clearly realizes the fact that God, the Father-Mother, holds each one of His children in the eternal round of joyous being. God knows no class distinction; in His kingdom all are sons, eternally inheriting spiritual treasures.

An understanding of the nature of God and man relieves one from a false sense of personal responsibility; from despair, doubt, worry, and fear, and enables the seeker to accept the abundant supply of right ideas that are always being imparted by God to man. Surrendering a false sense of personal responsibility, however, does not imply careless acceptance of the fruits of another's labor. Rather does it acknowledge God's willingness and ability to supply all His children, and to know that the need will be met in the way which each individual is at present able to perceive and prove.

Each one has continuous opportunity to accept and use the abundance of spiritual ideas that are always present, and utilizing these ideas in the service of mankind brings into one's experience all that is required for the daily need.

God has no plan by which one person or class gives while another receives. Such a plan would inevitably result in reluctant, fearful giving, and in apathetic, complaining acceptance—conditions of thought far removed from true qualities which reflect God, such as faith, generosity, joy, assurance, activity, and peace.

Christ Jesus found the same conditions of thought, poverty, oppressive taxes, greed, fear, hatred, and lust as those that seem, at present, to burden mankind. Through his understanding and demonstrable knowledge of God he brought relief to seekers of his time, and he left so definite an impression of the power of God in the hearts of men that his gospel continues to bring relief to weary hearts. Ever since the time of the Master, Christian churches have brought a measure of comfort and relief to troubled humanity, and in thus holding aloft the teaching of Christianity as far as they perceived it they have done a great service to mankind.

Christian Science, however, goes beyond the offer of mere temporary or emotional relief. It provides proof of its ministry in healing the sick and reforming the sinner. It shows the poverty-stricken how they may realize in proving man's unity with God permanent supply and social security. This religion counsels everyone who seeks relief to follow the instruction of the Master, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

Jesus knew that God, Spirit, imparts spiritual ideas, and that these ideas, perceived and utilized, constitute the individual talent which is ours to use. Diligent use of the talent in evidence inevitably uncovers other talents which, in turn, provide more abundant supply.

Relief is purely a mental process, and only a knowledge of God and of man's relation to Him can bring permanent relief. This knowledge relieves mankind from greed, fear, doubt, a false sense of personal responsibility, and complaining. It gives to each seeker a more normal, natural sense of supply, health, and dominion, and brings God's kingdom into human experience.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek)

ΑΛΗΘΗΣ ΑΝΑΚΟΥΦΙΣΙΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Δὲν εἶναι ἀπορίας ἄξιον τὸ ὅτι πολλοὶ ἐπιθυμοῦν ἀνακούφισιν, περικυκλωμένοι ὄντες, ὅπως φαίνονται, ἀπὸ ἁμαρτίαν, ὀδύνην, στερήσεις, καὶ ἀπελπισίαν. Ἀπορίας ἄξιον εἶναι τὸ ὅτι ὑπάρχουν ἄνθρωποι μὴ ἐννοοῦντες ὅτι ἡ ἀληθὴς καὶ διαρκὴς ἀνακούφισις οὐδέποτε δύναται νὰ εὑρεθῇ ἐν ὕλῃ. Αἱ θνηταὶ γνῶμαι, τὰ θνητὰ σχέδια, τὰ θνητὰ ἐπινοήματα, καὶ οἱ θνητοὶ νόμοι προσφέρουν ἀνακούφισιν εἰς τὴν κουρασμένην ἀνθρωπότητα, ἀλλὰ ἡ προσπάθεια πρὸς κατάπαυσιν τῆς ὀδύνης, μὲ τὰ ὑλικὰ αὐτὰ φάρμακα, μὲ ὁσηνδήποτε καλὴν πρόθεσιν καὶ ἂν καταβάλλεται, τὸ πολὺ πολὺ προσφέρει μόνον ἓν ἀσταθὲς παρὸν, καὶ ἓν ἀβέβαιον μέλλον. Καὶ ἡ πλέον ἐπιμελὴς τήρησις τῶν κανόνων τῆς ὑγιεινῆς, τῆς διαίτης, καὶ τῆς γυμναστικῆς οὐδέποτε ἔχει φέρει διαρκῆ ἀνακούφισιν ἀπὸ τὴν ὀδύνην. Καὶ τὰ πλέον ἀλτρουϊστικὰ σχέδια κοινωνικῆς ἀσφαλείας δὲν δύνανται νὰ παρέξουν τὴν διαβεβαίωσιν διαρκοῦς ἐλευθερίας ἀπὸ τὴν πενίαν ἢ τὸν περιορισμόν.

Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Ἀνακαλύπτρια καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, γράφει (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 371), ""Ὅπως τὰ τρομαγμένα παιδιὰ περιμένουν νὰ ἴδουν παντοῦ τὸ ὑποθετικὸν φάντασμα, οὕτω καὶ ἡ ἀσθενὴς ἀνθρωπότης βλέπει κίνδυνον πρὸς πᾶσαν κατεύθυνσιν καὶ περιμένει ἀνακούφισιν δι' ὅλων τῶν μέσων ἐκτὸς τοῦ ὀρθοῦ." Ὑπάρχει ὅμως ἀνακούφισις διὰ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα, καὶ ἐφανερώθη κατὰ τὸν ὑπὸ τοῦ Κυρίου ὑπεσχημένον τρόπον ὅταν εἶπε, ""Ὅταν δὲ ἔλθῃ ὁ Παράκλητος, ὃν ἐγὼ πέμψω ὑμῖν παρὰ τοῦ Πατρὸς, τὸ Πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας ὅ παρὰ τοῦ Πατρὸς ἐκπορεύεται, ἐκεῖνος μαρτυρήσει περὶ ἐμοῦ."

Δὲν εἶναι ἀνάγκη ἡ ἀνθρωπότης νὰ περιπλανᾶται τυφλῶς ζητοῦσα ἀνακούφισιν. Κανεὶς δὲν εἶναι ἀνάγκη νὰ παραμένῃ ἀσθενὴς, ἁμαρτωλὸς ἄπορος, ἢ ἀπηλπισμένος. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἔχει κάπει πάλιν τὸν Χριστιανισμὸν πρακτικὸν καὶ ἀποδεικτὸν, ὅπως ἦτο ὅταν ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐθεράπευε τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς, ἐφρόντιζε διὰ τοὺς ἐνδεεῖς, καὶ ἀνεμόρφωνε τοὺς ἁμαρτωλούς.

Ἡ νόησις τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ὅπως ἀποκαλύπτεται εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην, ὅταν ζητηθῇ εἰλικρινῶς καὶ ἐφαρμοσθῇ ὀρθῶς, φέρει διαρκῆ ἀνακούφισιν ἀπὸ παντὸς εἴδους δεινά. Τὸ ἄτομον τὸ ὁποῖον ἀποκτᾷ τὴν νόησιν ταύτην, ταχέως μανθάνει ὅτι "τὸ ὑποθετικὸν φάντασμα" εἶναι μόνον προϊὸν ἀγνοίας, μὴ κατέχον ὀντότητα περισσοτέραν ἑνὸς λανθασμένου ἀποτελέσματος εἰς ἕνα ἀριθμητικὸν ὑπολογισμόν. Ἐπιδίδεται συνεπῶς εἰς τὸ νὰ γνωρίσῃ τὸν Θεὸν, καὶ νὰ θαρρῇ εἰς Αὐτὸν ὅστις προστατεύει καὶ ὑποστηρίζει τὴν δημιουργίαν του.

Ὁποία ἀνακούφισις εἶναι δι' ἐκεῖνον ὅστις ἔχει νομίσει τὸν Θεὸν ὡς σωματικὸν, ἀλλοιωτὸν, καὶ ὑποκείμενον εἰς ὀργὴν καὶ περιορισμόν, νὰ Τὸν γνωρίσῃ ὡς ἄπειρον Νοῦν, Πνεῦμα, Ἀρχήν, Ἀγάπην! Ἀπαλλάσσεταί τις ἀπὸ τὸν φόβον, καὶ ἀπὸ τὴν δοξασίαν εἴτε κατωτερότητος εἴτε ἀνωτερότητος, ὅταν κατανοήσῃ σαφῶς τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ὁ Θεός, ὁ Πατὴρ-Μήτηρ, κρατεῖ ἕκαστον τῶν τέκνων Του εἰς τὸν αἰώνιον κύκλον τοῦ χαρμοσύνου εἶναι. Ὁ Θεὸς δὲν γνωρίζει ταξικὰς διακρίσεις· εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν Του ὅλοι εἶναι υἱοί, αἰωνίως κληρονομοῦντες πνευματικοὺς θησαυρούς.

Ἡ νόησις τῆς φύσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἀπαλλάσσει τὸν κάτοχόν της ἀπὸ μίαν ἐσφαλμένην ἀντίληψιν προσωπικῆς εὐθύνης· ἀπὸ ἀπελπισίαν, ἀμφιβολίαν, μέριμναν, καὶ φόβον, καὶ καθιστᾷ τὸν ἐρευνητὴν ἱκανὸν νὰ δεχθῇ τὴν ἄφθονον προμήθειαν ὀρθῶν ἰδεῶν αἵτινες μεταδίδονται πάντοτε ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ πρὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον. Ἡ ὑπόταξις ὅμως μιᾶς ἐσφαλμένης ἀντιλήψεως προσωπικῆς εὐθύνης δὲν δυνεπάγεται τὴν ἀλόγιστον ἀποδοχὴν τῶν καρπῶν τοῦ κόπου ἑνὸς ἄλλου. Μᾶλλον ἀναγνωρίζει τὴν προθυμίαν καὶ τὴν ἱκανότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ νὰ φροντίζῃ διὰ ὅλα τὰ τέκνα Του, καὶ νὰ γνωρίζῃ ὅτι ἡ ἀνάγκη θὰ πληροῦται καθ' ὅν τρόπον ἕκαστον ἄτομον εἶναι ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος ἱκανὸν νὰ τὴν ἀντιληφθῇ καὶ νὰ τὴν ἀποδείξῃ.

Πᾶς τις ἔχει συνεχῆ εὐκαιρίαν νὰ δέχεται καὶ νὰ χρησιμοποιῇ τὴν ἀφθονίαν τῶν πνευματικῶν ἰδεῶν αἱ ὁποῖαι εἶναι πάντοτε παροῦσαι, ἡ δὲ χρησιμοποίησις τῶν ἰδεῶν τούτων εἰς τὴν ὑπηρεσίαν τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος φέρει εἰς τὴν πεῖραν του πᾶν ὅ,τι ἀπαιτεῖται διὰ τὰς καθημερινὰς ἀνάγκας.

Ὁ Θεὸς δὲν ἔχει κανένα σχέδιον διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου τὸ ἕνα πρόσωπον ἢ ἡ μία τάξις δίδει ἐνῶ τὸ ἄλλο ἢ ἡ ἄλλη λαμβάνει. Τοιοῦτο σχέδιον θὰ κατέληγεν ἀναποφεύκτως εἰς τὸ νὰ δίδῃ τις ἀπροθύμως, μετὰ φόβου, καὶ εἰς τὸ νὰ ἀποδέχεται ἀπαθῶς, μεμψιμοίρως—καταστάσεις σκέψεως πολὺ ἀπέχουσαι τῶν ἀληθινῶν ἰδιοτήτων αἱ ὁποῖαι ἀντανακλοῦν τὸν Θεὸν, ὅπως ἡ πίστις, ἡ γενναιοδωρία, ἡ χαρὰ, ἡ βεβαιότης, ἡ δραστηριότης, καὶ ἡ εἰρήνη.

Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ηὗρε τὰς αὐτὰς καταστάσεις σκέψεως, πενίαν, καταθλιπτικοὺς φόρους, ἀπληστίαν, φόβον, μῖσος, καὶ λαγνείαν ὡς αὐταὶ αἱ ὁποῖαι φαίνονται, ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος, νὰ βαρύνουν τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα. Διὰ τῆς νοήσεώς του καὶ τῆς ἀποδεικτῆς αὐτου γνώσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ ἔφερεν ἀνακούφισιν εἰς τοὺς ἐρευνητὰς τῆς ἐποχῆς του, καὶ ἄφησε τόσον ὁριστικὴν ἐντύπωσιν τῆς δυνάμεως τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰς τὰς καρδίας τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὥστε τὸ εὐαγγέλιόν του ἐξακολουθεῖ νὰ φέρῃ ἀνακούφισιν εἰς ταλαιπωρημένας καρδίας. Ἀνέκαθεν ἀπὸ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ Κυρίου, αἱ Χριστιανικαὶ ἐκκλησίαι ἔχουν ἔν τινι μέτρῳ φέρει παρηγορίαν καὶ ἀνακούφισιν εἰς τὴν ταραγμένην ἀνθρωπότητα, καὶ μὲ τὸ νὰ κρατοῦν τοιουτοτρόπως ὑψηλὰ τὴν διδαχὴν τοῦ Χριστιανισμοῦ ἐφ' ὅσον τὴν ἀντελαμβάνοντο, ἔχουν προσφέρει μεγάλην ὑπηρεσίαν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη, ὅμως, πηγαίνει πέραν τῆς προσφορᾶς ἁπλῶς προσκαίρου ἢ συγκινητικῆς ἀνακουφίσεως. Παρέχει ἀπόδειξιν τῆς διακονίας της θεραπεύουσα τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς καὶ ἀναμορφώνουσα τοὺς ἁμαρτωλούς. Δεικνύει εἰς τοὺς ἀπόρους πῶς δύνανται νὰ πραγματοποιήσουν διαρκῆ πόρον ζωῆς καὶ κοινωνικὴν ἀσφάλειαν διὰ τῆς ἀποδείξεως τῆς ἑνότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μὲ τὸν Θεόν. Ἡ θρησκεία αὕτη συμβουλεύει πάντα ζητοῦντα ἀνακούφισιν νὰ ἀκολουθήσῃ τὴν διδαχὴν τοῦ Κυρίου, "Ζητεῖτε πρῶτον τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τὴν δικαιοσύνην αὐτοῦ, καὶ ταῦτα πάντα προστεθήσεται ὑμῖν."

Ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἤξευρεν ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς, τὸ Πνεῦμα, μεταδίδει πνευματικὰς ἰδέας, καὶ ὅτι αἱ ἰδέαι αὗται, ἐννοούμεναι καὶ χρησιμοποιούμεναι, ἀποτελοῦν τὸ ἀτομικὸν τάλαντον τὸ ὁποῖον μᾶς ἀνήκει διὰ νὰ τὸ μεταχειριζώμεθα. Ἡ ἐπιμελὴς χρῆσις τοῦ φανεροῦ ταλάντου ἀποκαλύπτει ἀναποφεύκτως καὶ ἄλλα τάλαντα τὰ ὁποῖα πάλιν προμηθεύουν ἀφθονωτέρους πόρους.

Ἡ ἀνακούφισις εἶναι ἀγνῶς νοερὰ ἐνέργεια, μόνον δὲ ἡ γνῶσις τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς σχέσεως τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πρὸς Αὐτὸν φέρει διαρκῆ ἀνακούφισιν. Ἡ γνῶσις αὕτη ἀπαλλάσσει τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα ἀπὸ ἀπληστίαν, φόβον, ἀμφιβολίαν, ἐσφαλμένην ἀντίληψιν προσωπικῆς εὐθύνης, καὶ μεμψιμοιρίας. Δίδει εἰς πάντα ἐρευνητὴν κανονικωτέραν, φυσικωτέραν ἔννοιαν πόρων, ὑγείας, καὶ κυριαρχίας, καὶ φέρει τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην πεῖραν.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Dever Holds Fuller Award Null and Void

Attorney General Hands in His Decision on Pike Payment

Approval Lacking

Governor and Executive Council Declared Without Authority

In an 18-page decision, Attorney General Paul A. Dever today declared that the warrant of Governor Curley and his executive council ordering the payment of $150,508.06 to the George A. Fuller Company for "extras" on the Concord turnpike—with the exception of an item of $15,508.06—was "of no force and effect."

The Attorney General wrote that in the contract between the State and the construction company were these clauses:

"After approval of plans and specifications have been obtained from this commission (the Emergency Public Works Commission) no contract shall be awarded for any work without the approval of this commission"; and—

Approval Necessary

"Subsequent to approval of the contract, no changes in the plans or specifications shall be made, and no changes or alterations shall be made which may involve extra costs or deductions from the contract price, without the written approval of this commission."

The Fuller Company, the Attorney General declared, did not obtain written approval, and the Governor and Council "had no authority" and were "entirely without jurisdiction" in voting $135,000 of award.

The attorney general also pointed out in his argument against validity of the warrant that the comptroller of the commonwealth had not certified payment of the order.

Claims Extra Work

Discussing necessary approval of extras by the Emergency Public Works Commission, Mr. Dever stated: "Although the original contract price was $364,652.43 and the contractor calls for payment which in all will amount to $615,638.80, the Governor and Council are apparently willing that the excess over the contract price, amounting to $250,986.36, should be paid to the company. The company claims extra work and material were ordered by the department and that in effect the contract was so amended.

"Amendments are ordinarily subsidiary and incidental to the principal contract, but public contracts cannot be so substantially and essentially modified and altered as to virtually result in a substitution of the new contract for the old by the mere device of an amendment.

Circumvention of Law

"Public policy prevents such circumvention of the law. . . . Although the amount claimed as extra seems high in comparison with the contract price, no intimation is now made as to whether the whole transaction should be stricken down."

In regard to the Council, the Attorney General says:

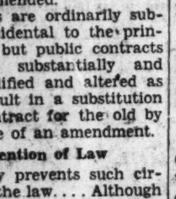
"It is evident that the proceedings of the Governor and Council . . . were apparently based on Gen. Laws, Chap. 30, Sec. 5, which reads as follows: 'In all cases where a question arises between executive or administrative departments, or officers or boards thereof, as to their respective jurisdictions or powers, or where such departments, or officers or boards thereof, issue conflicting orders or make conflicting rules and regulations, the Governor and Council may, on appeal by any such department, or by any person affected thereby, determine the question, and order any such order, rule or regulation amended or annulled.'

". . . That statute was first enacted as Sec. 10 of Chapt. 350 of the Acts of 1919, which chapter was passed entirely for the purpose of re-arranging the various executive

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair early tonight; lowest temperature tonight near or slightly below freezing; cloudy with slight temperature change tonight and early Tuesday, possibly snow or rain late Tuesday; much colder Tuesday night and Wednesday; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably light snow or rain in south and light snow in the north portion Tuesday; slightly warmer in the extreme south portion Tuesday; colder Tuesday night; much colder Wednesday.

Vermont: Cloudy with slight snow beginning late tonight or Tuesday; colder late Tuesday afternoon; much colder Tuesday night and Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably light snow or rain Tuesday in the west portions; colder Tuesday night; much colder Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; colder Tuesday night; much colder Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southwest or south winds becoming strong Tuesday and mostly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday; probably light rain or snow over the extreme north portion Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	32	Minneapolis	28	4
Bermuda	68	64	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	22	16	New York	32	32
Denver	36	34	Norfolk	42	42
Helena	32	28	Philadelphia	32	32
Jacksonville	54	54	St. Louis	36	26
Kansas City	32	28	San Francisco	42	42
Los Angeles	46	44	Washington	34	32
Miami	74	72			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 4.
B—Minimum, Jan. 3.

High Tide at Boston

Monday, 4:50 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Tuesday, 5:19 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:34 p. m.

Fitzgerald Re-elected Boston Council Head

Boston News Today

West End Man In For the Third Time

West End Councilor John I. Fitzgerald was re-elected president of the Boston City Council today by 18 votes. This is Councilor Fitzgerald's third term—a record in Boston political history.

The election was not without friction. Councilors George A. Murray and James J. Mellen charged they had been asked to vote for Mr. Fitzgerald. When the ballot was taken Murray and Mellen exchanged votes with each other.

Councilor Clement A. Norton received one vote from Councilor Martin H. Tobin, who was also a candidate.

Suffolk County Grand Jury Sits

Twenty citizens were sworn in today as members of the new Suffolk county grand jury. Taking the oath followed an address by Judge John M. Gibbs on the jurors' court duties for the next six months.

The jurors elected Arthur R. Neary of 54 Forbes street, Roxbury, foreman.

This group will return indictments in criminal cases if, after hearing prosecuting officers, it decides evidence is sufficient to warrant bringing a case to trial.

Revisions Made In Home Courses

Complete state university extension revision of home study courses which prepare men and women for civil service examinations was announced today by James G. Reardon, commissioner of education.

"The revision was undertaken," the commissioner explained, "to adjust the courses more precisely to the requirements of the examinations."

Included in the revision are the courses preparing for examinations for clerical, stenographic, fire, and police services. The revision was made after an exhaustive analysis of actual questions asked during the last five years. Other examinations for which university extension home study courses are available include those for forester plumber, electrician, postal worker, janitor, highway superintendent, engineer, motor vehicle examiner, police and fire promotion. The course preparing for examination for electrician has been revised to conform to the 1935 code.

Hull and Getz Indicted by Jury

The initial step in Boston's first criminal prosecution of an alleged violation of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 was taken today when an indictment was returned by the Federal Grand Jury against John T. Hull of Leominster and Morey Getz of New York city.

The indictment, charging that the two men conducted wash sales and matched orders in the common stock of the Suburban Electric Securities Company in an effort to boost the price of the stock, was one of two returned in Federal Court to Judge Hugh D. McLellan.

John T. Hull, a Boston stockbroker, is the son of John C. Hull, who is the recently retired head of the blue sky division of the Department of Public Utilities. John T. Hull was convicted last spring in Suffolk Superior Court on charges of larceny of $33,0000 from customers.

Mr. Hull's appeal is now pending before the State Supreme Court. His partner, Andrew Jensen Jr., was acquitted at the same time that he was convicted. Several other indictments are pending against Hull in Plymouth, Norfolk and Suffolk Counties.

Hearings on the present case have already been held before the Securities and Exchange Commission, headed by James J. Caffrey.

'CCC' for Girls Makes N.E. Debut At Chepachet, R.I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEPACHAT, R. I., Jan. 4—Forty girls from Rhode Island and 25 from Massachusetts have been enrolled in the camp for unemployed women which opens here today. It is the first camp of its kind in New England.

Known as the Betsy Williams Resident Camp, the establishment will be directed by Ralph G. Winterbottom, director of the Rhode Island Youth Administration, as part of the federal program to assist unemployed young women.

Generally speaking, the aims of these camps for young women are similar to the aims of the CCC camps for young men. Several of them have been operating in other sections of the country and others are planned to be opened in other parts of New England later in the year. Girls generally are selected from relief rolls and are enrolled for three months. A variety of specialized instruction is offered by competent teachers in an effort to assist the girls in finding employment when they return to their homes.

The camp property here has been renovated by a corps of 50 young men, six plumbers and five carpenters. Dormitories, class rooms and an infirmary have been established and a nurse will be at the camp at all times.

Ski Fans Still Looking for Snow

Ski fans who scowled through two snowless holiday week ends but cheered up today on reports that the blizzard now sweeping the prairie states was on its way here in diluted form, can put their skis away again. False alarm.

Midwestern snow flurries, aftermath of a traffic-jamming blizzard which left a swath of snow a foot deep in the Dakotas, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, will not reach Boston, the weather bureau reported later in the day.

Boston should not be troubled with storms, the weather bureau said, until late tomorrow night, when rain or snow is forecast.

Rainfall so far this year amounts only to 32 hundredths of an inch, about three inches of snow, the report of G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist of the Boston weather bureau, declared. End of the unseasonably warm weather which ushered in 1937 is also heralded in the bulletin, which reported that at 8 o'clock this morning the temperature fell to 32 degrees in Boston and lower in surrounding towns.

Spanish Fascists Release Komiles

The Russian motorship Komiles, reported interned at Ceuta, Spanish Morocco, by Spanish Fascists after seizure last night in the Straits of Gibraltar, was believed to be on her way to Boston today.

A cable just received from the London representative of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce advised the Chamber that the vessel, Boston-bound from Mariupol, Russia, had been taken to Ceuta, but after being held for a short time, had left there, sailing westward.

Early reports of the seizure, by the Associated Press, said the Insurgent radio station at Teneriffe, Canary Islands, charged the Komiles was carrying 3400 tons of war materials to the Socialist Government at Valencia.

Boston agents for the vessel, John G. Hall & Co., Inc., said the Komiles was carrying 6000 tons of anthracite. It is due in Boston Jan. 20.

Mayors Installed In Several Cities

Four cities in metropolitan Boston today found their municipal administrations were continuing under the same management despite recent mayoralty elections. Quincy, Somerville, Melrose and Revere scheduled inaugural exercises for today for incumbents of their chief executive offices.

First mayor to be inducted into office during the morning was Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy, beginning his second term. The City council and school board organized immediately after the inauguration. The city treasurer was authorized at the organization meeting to borrow $500,000 in anticipation of tax revenues.

In Revere, inauguration of Mayor James M. O'Brien for a second two-year term will take place at 8 o'clock tonight. City Clerk Albert J. Brown will administer the oath of office. Nine city councilmen, the city treasurer, city collector, one assessor and five school committeemen will be sworn into office.

In Somerville tonight a situation without precedent in the city's history confronts the aldermanic board. Somerville, with a non-partisan form of government, has a board of aldermen composed of seven Democrats and four Republicans. At a recent caucus, Allan R. Kingston and Edward A. Rose, both Republicans, were nominated president and vice-president. Democratic forces in the city are exerting pressure to induce the Democrtic members of the board to rescind their vote and select two Democratic members.

At the exercises, Mayor Leslie E. Knox, beginning the last year of his two-year term, will review his administration and state his plans for the coming year.

At Melrose, Mayor Robert A. Perkins will be sworn into office for a fourth term of two years. The exercises will take place in Memorial Hall at 7:30.

Maine Is Facing Jump in Budget Of $7,000,000

Must Get It Without Too Severe Increase in Taxes —Is Big Problem

New Fields Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 4—Maine's eighty-eighth Legislature convenes Wednesday in the regular biennial session and on Thursday Governor-elect Lewis O. Barrows will deliver his inaugural address. Incidentally, one of the most important posts to be filled is that of secretary of state which Mr. Barrows vacates to become governor. Frederick Robie, deputy secretary of state, is mentioned as one of the most likely candidates to fill the vacancy.

Once offices are filled, the Legislature will settle down to a session generally considered to be full of some of the most perplexing financial problems a Maine Legislature has ever faced. Legislators, if they meet all the demands which have been made upon them, must raise about $7,000,000 more funds than last year. Furthermore, they must do it without imposing taxes which will tread too heavily upon the toes of any class of constituents. And that generally is regarded as "some job."

$1,700,000 for Schools

The $1,700,000 school bill aimed to enable Maine public schools to achieve a higher educational level by establishing a minimum of $783 a year for a single room in an elementary school and a $1305 room level in high schools has the backing of school and civil bodies.

Schools now derive their funds from state and local sources, have one half the property tax collected by the State and half the bank tax. However, both have shrunk seriously through valuation decreases and bank closings. As a result, a new source of revenue must be tapped if the bill is to be financed.

The school question, the problem of financing old-age assistance, huge increases in the cost of welfare, new forms of taxation, income or sales taxes and if the latter, in what form, general, selective and at what per cent—these are the problems which have received most publicity and to which legislators must turn their attentions immediately. But there are others.

State Institutions

One is the operation of the State's 13 institutions, enlargements and renovations of which are being completed under a $2,000,000 bond issue authorized two years ago by referendum for that purpose. The bond issue alone will require an appropriation of $140,000 a year to meet retirement and interest demands. Last year $1953 was spent for these institutions. This year an increase in the inmates, increase in commodity prices, retirement and interest on the bonds, all told, are expected to increase operating cost to more than $2,225,000.

Another problem, linked with welfare but handled as a separate division of that department, is emergency aid to bankrupt towns, that is, to towns whose selectmen vouch they are unable to meet demands made upon them for local relief; that storekeepers will no longer accept town orders for cash.

$50,000 Emergency Fund

In January, 1935, the Legislature, convinced of the drastic situation existing, particularly in certain Northern Maine townships, appropriated $50,000, labeled it "emergency aid" to be given only under the abovementioned conditions.

The $50,000 proved a drop in the bucket and it is expected there will have been spent up to the end of the current fiscal year more than $700,000 for this sort of "emergency aid." The Legislature has been asked to appropriate $600,000 for next year to continue this work. About 38 towns have received such funds. One of them, incidentally, is Eastport, near the site of Quoddy dam, gigantic government relief project.

Then, before looking at future expenses, the Legislature must figure out a way to meet deficiencies which have run up during the past year. They can't look to the contingent fund for help, either. This is reported to be all gone, used up with old-age pension payments.

The Liquor Situation

Possibly as a relief to itself from the distressing financial problems it faces, the Legislature may take time to look into the State Liquor Com-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

R. I. Assembly Faces Several Major Issues

Its 1937 Session to Open Tuesday With Leaderships Unsettled

Oaths Taken Early

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 4—With neither the Democrats nor the Republicans indicating what legislation will be asked but the leaders of both parties showing they are primarily interested in "who would get what job," the Rhode Island General Assembly is scheduled to open its 1937 session at 1 p. m. tomorrow.

In some respects this legislature will have a smoother path to follow than its predecessors. This State, like the other 47, is leaving the depression behind and forging ahead on the road to recovery. Revenue for the State is increasing as times improve and the problem of making both ends meet will not be as serious this year as it has been.

Variety of Problems

Still there is a variety of harassing problems demanding attention. Heading the list is the problem of unemployment relief, less acute than two or three years ago, but still an item that will call for a considerable expenditure by the State. Other problems deal with state finances, tax revision, caucus and civil service reforms, child labor, social security and amendments to the State constitution.

Upsetting all precedent for inaugurations, Lieut.-Gov. Robert E. Quinn, who becomes the next Democratic governor, and Raymond E. Jordan, the lieutenant governor, will take the oath of office privately long before the session is scheduled to open.

Administered Early

At the request of Gov. Theodore Francis Green, who will become Rhode Island's junior United States Senator in Washington with the rising of Congress, the oaths of office will be administered to both administration leaders in the living room of the home of Lieut.-Gov. Quinn in West Warwick at 9:30 a. m. The newly elected governor will take the oath at the same time. It is to be read by Federal Judge John C. Mahoney.

Only a few Democratic leaders and friends of Mr. Quinn and Mr. Jordan will attend the simple exercises.

Asked by Governor

Governor Green asked for this breaking down of inauguration precedent in order that he might not be the chief executive at the time when he takes the oath of office as United States Senator. From present indications it might be several hours after the scheduled time of meeting before the General Assembly convenes, and Governor Green made it known, before leaving the State today, that he feared complications might arise in Washington unless the newly elected government leaders had officially taken over their positions.

Thus, when the General Assembly is ready, Governor-elect Quinn will be prepared to read his message and the new Lieutenant Governor will take over the gavel as presiding officer of the Senate without delay.

Radical Measures

During the last two years, as Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Quinn frequently has advocated measures considered too radical or sweeping by Gov. Theodore Francis Green and other administration leaders. Mr. Quinn, for instance, has urged a state income tax, a proposition frowned upon generally by leaders of both major parties. The Quinn plan would provide a tax only on those persons earning more than $5000 a year.

Opponents point out that Rhode Island has been a beneficiary of state income tax laws in other states. The New York law, as an example, has been a factor in making many wealthy New Yorkers take up permanent residence at Newport. If Rhode Island passes such a law, many wealthy Rhode Islanders might change their residences to tax-free states. Opponents of the plan also argue that if no salaries under $5000 are taxed the revenue from the measure would be small.

The incoming Governor also has been active in demanding control over oil dealers and distributors, just as the State now controls public utilities, and has advocated tax re-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Assails Tax Limit on Real Estate

By a Staff Artist

Frederick W. Mansfield
Mayor of Boston

Limit of $25 On Taxes Hit By Mansfield

Mayor in Annual Message To Council Calls It Hasty Legislation

Urges Economies

Law Would Close Schools and Cut Protection, He Forecasts

The movement toward a $25 tax limit on real estate was assailed by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield today. In his annual message to the city council he characterized it as being "hasty legislation" and pointed to the accomplishments of his administration in Boston as delineating a better way to economy in governmental spending and consequent lowered taxes.

A picture of closed schools, decimated police and fire protection, and city services in general cut about 57 per cent was painted by the Mayor in discussing the probable results should the proposal to limit property tax levies to 2.5 per cent of valuation, or $25 per $1000, be made law. The tax limit proposal gained wide popular suppport when it appeared on the Nov. 3 ballot in several districts. The vote was to test sentiment. So encouraged were its sponsors by the result they have circulated petitions and the proposal is now scheduled to come before the legislature.

But Mayor Mansfield emphasized to the city council today ways that he considers better for giving taxpayers relief.

By the improvements wrought in Boston's financial setup during his administration the city has saved $2,000,000 in appropriations for maintenance and borrowings for welfare have been reduced by $4,000,000 in a single year, the Mayor declared.

Efforts to Cut Tax

Reviewing his efforts to reduce the tax rate the Mayor explained to the council that "without the cooperation from state, school and county officials possibilities of curtailment are indeed restricted if not impossible."

"The tax rate of Boston during the last three years," said the Mayor, "could have been materially reduced and our borrowing eliminated, but this could have only been accomplished by drastic curtailment of essential services and by wholesale discharge of employees. In the end . . . the city's development and progress would have been retarded for years.

"I was unwilling to take this course. Instead the city has continued to give adequate assistance to the needy and to maintain essential services. I did succeed in reducing appropriations for city maintenance purposes in 1936 almost $2,000,000 below similar operations in 1936 and reduced our borrowings for welfare purposes from $10,000,000 to $6,000,000. . . . As a result the net debt of Boston is now lower by approximately $2,300,000 than it was on Jan. 1, 1934. . . . That this record has been achieved despite substantial borrowings for PWA and public welfare is a source of considerable satisfaction. The net debt for the city as of the close of 1936 is the lowest since 1932.

"While city maintenance appropriations and borrowings have been decreased, tax collections have shown a decided improvement. Approximately 73 per cent of the 1936 tax levy was collected. . . . This is the highest record of collections in recent years and is approximately 2½ per cent in excess of the percentage collected in 1935.

System of Accounts

The Mayor announced the completion of the installation of a system of accounts in the financial departments of the city by a staff from the Division of Accounts at the State House, a uniform system of accounts prescribed for municipalities in Massachusetts, Boston, he said, is the only large city in the country which prepares for public inspection a monthly balance sheet.

No delay in the submission of the city's annual budget to the city council should henceforth occur, Mr. Mansfield declared, as a result of the abolition of city tax limits last year by the state Legislature. This new law gives Boston "after half a century of legislative control the authority to determine its budget and appropriation policies."

In conjunction with the tax limit abolition, a provision was made in the amendment to the city charter, the effect of which "will be to establish a partial pay-as-you-go policy on subsequent borrowings by the city. Over a period of years," continued the Mayor, "this particular legislation should result in reduction in borrowings and in the net debt of the city."

Budget for 1937

Advising the council that "every effort will be made to decrease the 1937 budget, which officials are now preparing, the Mayor was unable to announce the amount of the budget to the Council today.

Turning from this outline of the city's financial condition "to give consideration" to the $25 tax limit, Mayor Mansfield first advised the council that the earliest date by which this proposed amendment could become effective is January, 1941.

"It is important to consider the effect which this proposal, if adopted, would have on Boston and other Massachusetts municipalities."

The Mayor said: "Taking into consideration the fact that Boston this year borrowed $6,000,000 for maintenance purposes a $25 tax limit would mean a loss in revenue to the city of approximately $27,-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

State Bank Board Proposed as Aide To Commissioner

Establishment of a seven-man unpaid board to assist in developing banking policies was recommended today to the Massachusetts Legislature by Henry H. Pierce, state commissioner of banks.

Six of the men would be appointed by the Governor. The seventh member would be the bank commissioner. Under Mr. Pierce's plan, five of the members appointed by the Governor must be experienced bankers whose names would be submitted by various Massachusetts banking organizations.

Minimized Risk

Mr. Pierce argued that the administration of more than 800 banking institutions in Massachusetts with more than $4,000,000,000 in assets, should not be placed upon one man's shoulders. He added the dangers of faulty judgment would be minimized through the establishment of the advisory board.

In his report, Mr. Pierce also urged the avoidance of destructive banking competition caused by undue expansion of banking facilities.

"Past experience," he said, "demonstrates that the unwise and somewhat indiscriminate licensing of commercial banks by both state and federal agencies, without sufficient regard to the prospective fields of operation, local conditions, and potentialities has resulted in destructive competition."

Mr. Pierce reported progress in the liquidation of the 23 banks closed since 1931.

"The total deposits of all such banks aggregated approximately $108,000,000, of which $74,000,000 has been released to date, together with stock distributions in connection with reorganizations in some cases. The total number of depositors affected by such closings totaled 349,000, of whom 97,000 have now received payment in full," he said.

RFC Loans Cited

"In line with the adopted policy of the department wherever possible to release dividends first and thereafter conservatively liquidate assets, thus avoiding the delay in the release of dividends which would necessarily accompany any alternative policy, there has continued the practice of obtaining funds for dividend purposes whenever possible by borrowing from open banks and from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

"During 1936, 13 such loans have been made from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the aggregate net amounts of $5,277,000, which, together with other funds received in the ordinary course of liquidation, made possible during this period the payment of more than $6,000,000 in releases to depositors and reduction of secured bills payable."

Regarding liquidation expenses, the bank commissioner reported:

"The figures show that to date the income on assets of closed banks exceeds liquidation expenses by approximately $3,074,000; the gain in the sale of securities over their value at the time of closing amounts to $3,400,000; there are over 1000 parcels of real estate being managed directly by the bank department, having over 3300 tenants and with an income from rentals of over $1,000,000 annually.

"There has been collected from the sales of real estate, securities and collection on principal of obligations, approximately $53,000,000 and in the course of the liquidation of the closed banks, 4200 petitions have been presented and approved by the Supreme Judicial Court."

Woman to Tell How N. H. Was Swung to Roosevelt

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Agnes C. Dunn, Democratic national committeewoman from New Hampshire, has been invited to tell how New Hampshire was won over to President Roosevelt in the election, while clinging to traditional Republicanism in state affairs, at an inauguration dinner Jan. 20, the state committee announced today.

Hurley Promises Generous Use Of The Pruning Knife

Drastic pruning of the state service to eliminate unnecessary jobs created during Governor Curley's two-year administration is promised by Governor-Elect Charles F. Hurley who takes office Thursday noon.

The promise came last night as the Governor-Elect was discussing his forthcoming inaugural address with budget recommendations on which he worked part time during his vacation trip to Bermuda.

Scrutiny Promised

Close scrutiny of the State Board of Tax Appeals, to which Governor Curley had appointed three followers in the last week or two, was also promised by the incoming Governor, who called the board "one of the most important of our state departments."

It was clear to those who talked with him that the Governor-Elect viewed with disapprobation Governor Curley's appointment of Executive Councilors William G. Hennessey and James J. Brennan to the Tax Appeals Board. From his statement it is possible Mr. Hurley will move against them when he assumes control of the state government.

Should Be Experts

Regarding the Tax Appeals Board, he said:

"The board has to do with the assessment and taxation of the homes of the people of the State. In my opinion, members of that board should be real estate experts or authorities on taxation. With one exception, there is not a man on the board at present or in immediate contemplation for membership who could qualify as such authorities. I shall give that board my attention as soon as possible, and after I have had time to study the situation I shall act to make it as efficient as possible."

Public Works

Another department which may feel the edge of the Hurley pruning knife is the State Public Works Department. The Governor-Elect during the political campaign attacked William F. Callahan, state commissioner of public works, frequently. Thus it is possible Mr. Callahan may be ousted. At least his activities will be curbed sharply, according to present indications. Governor Curley's recent appointment of Frank L. Kane, an assistant secretary, as an associate commissioner of public works, is understood to have speeded development of the Governor-Elect's plans to act in connection with the public works department. Mr. Kane was one of the more criticized associates of Governor Curley when he headed the latter's employment office.

Cut In Deadwood

The promised elimination of unnecessary positions undoubtedly will hit such departments as the corporations and taxation department and the registry of motor vehicles, the pay rolls of which have been loaded with additional employees by the Curley administration.

The Governor-Elect is certain to receive full co-operation from the incoming legislature which is Republican-controlled and eager to participate in any move to eliminate from the state service as many Curley appointees as possible.

In regard to economy, Mr. Hurley told the press:

"You may say emphatically that I intend to make good on my pledge to the people to practice economy with the view of getting back to the pay-as-you-go policy as soon as possible. I shall go over the expenditures of all of the departments, the executive as well as the others, and shall work with the budget commissioner, who has already shown himself to be most helpful, and the legislative committee on ways and means in the preparation of the budget."

Mr. Hurley revealed he had gone over approximately 50 per cent of the budget items. He added he is "satisfied that a material reduction in expenditures may be effected

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL — "Jane Eyre," dramatization of Charlotte Bronte's novel, starring Katharine Hepburn. Presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Directed by Worthington Miner. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"Frederika," new operetta by Franz Lehar, with Dennis King, Helen Gleason and Ernest Truex. 8:15.

OPERA HOUSE — "Blossom Time," the Romberg operetta based on the life of Franz Schubert, with J. Charles Gilbert, Diana Gaylen and Roy Cropper. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Fulton of Oak Falls," comedy by Parker Fennelly, staged by Sam Forrest. Starring George M. Cohan. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"East Meets West," with George Arliss. 1:55, 4:54, 7:50. Also "Theodora Goes Wild," featuring Irene Dunne and Melvyn Douglas. 3:10, 6:06, 9:08.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Sing Me a Love Song," featuring James Melton, Patricia Ellis and Zasu Pitts. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m. 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan at the Opera," starring Warner Oland and Boris Karloff. Fenway: 12:45, 3:28, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:40, 8:20.

UNIVERSITY — Gladys George in "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie." 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. Also Joan Crawford in "Wedding Present." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

TREMONT—Irene Dunne and Ricardo Cortez in "Symphony of Six Million." 1, 3:48, 6:47, 9:52. Also "Here's to Romance," with Nino Martini. 3:22, 8:11, 8:16.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

MEMORIAL—"That Girl from Paris," starring Lily Pons, assisted by Gene Raymond and Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"Kelly the Second," featuring Patsy Kelly and Charlie Chase. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:45, 10:30. Stage: Broadway Rhythm Revue, headed by Ken Murray.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Born to Dance," with Eleanor Powell, James Stewart, Virginia Bruce, Una Merkel and others. Both theaters: 11:26 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10. Also "Sinner Take All." Orpheum: 10:10 a.m., Both theaters: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Come and Get It," with Edward Arnold, Walter Brennan, Mady Christians, Joel McCrea and Frances Farmer. 2:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Under Your Spell," featuring Lawrence Tibbett. 3:10, 5:10, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Clyde Lucas and his orchestra, Ted Husing, "Western Sketches," "Legend of Lei," "Touring Brazil," "So and Sew," latest newsreels and other shorts.

MODERN—"The Charge of the Light Brigade," starring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 11:05 a. m., 2:25, 6, 9:30. Also, "Can This Be Dixie?" with Jane Withers. 8:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

METROPOLITAN—"The Plainsman," with Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 9:30 a. m., 12:38, 3:45, 6:54, 10. Stage: Jane Withers heading musical revue.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:50, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30. All Mickey Mouse show every morning except Sunday. 10, 11 and 12.

UPTOWN—"Reunion," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 1:20, 4:15, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Smartest Girl in Town," with Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 3, 5:50, 8:50.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC — Lecture course by Willi Apel on "The Keyboard Music of Bach and Predecessors." 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Other Events

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Regular meeting for organization, Administration building, 15 Beacon Street, 6.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Round Table meeting. After dinner talks. Guest speaker, E. C. Johnson, on the second half of his talk, "Around South America." Illustrated. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Jewelry" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Gen. Smedley D. Butler on "War Is a Racket." 40 Beacon Street. 12:30.

KIWANIS CLUB—Regular meeting and installation of officers. Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

ADVERTISING CLUB — Weekly luncheon. Maurice Collette on "This Changing Advertising—Illustrated." 12:30.

Brookline Sets a New Style in Schoolhouses

Instead of following the strictly conventional, the town builds a new unit in its educational system in conformity with the surrounding terrain and with the happiest of results

Edith C. Baker School, Brookline, Looks More Like a Country Clubhouse

Brookline has set a new standard in suburban schoolhouse construction by deciding to harmonize the structure with the landscape.

On Beverly Road, in the Walnut Hill section, the expected, and conventional, utilitarian boxlike structure has been discarded for an entirely new idea in school architecture. This is the new Edith C. Baker School which many passers-by will mistake for a country club or private school because of its appearance.

The whole building has been adapted to the background of the hilly and wooded site on which it stands. Low rambling lines dominate the front elevation. Particularly fortunate is the treatment of the kindergarten wing. This is separated from the main structure and resembles a little Cotswold cottage.

The Baker School, when completed, will provide 16 standard classrooms, manual training rooms, domestic science quarters, sewing and kindergarten departments, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 400, a gymnasium with shower and locker rooms, and a cafeteria.

Ample land has been procured in the school site of 13 acres. The building will cost $210,000 and $18,000 additional is being appropriated for grading and landscaping and another $18,000 for furniture and equipment.

The new school will be opened in February or early in March.

Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 9)

vision to lessen the burden on the small home owner. Whether the Governor will have sufficient power to press these ideas into law at the coming session is a question the State watches with interest.

The legislative session of 1934 revealed a flaw in the Rhode Island system which now has been removed. Republicans controlled the Senate that year and Democrats controlled the House, just as they line up this year. When the important appropriation bill came up, the measure providing operating funds for the various State departments, the two branches of the legislature engaged in a wrangle that continued through the spring, summer and fall and on to the end of the year. Still the important measure was not passed.

Gives Wide Powers

The reorganization bill passed in 1935, when Democrats were in control, places more power in the hands of the Governor, gives him wide powers over expenditures and virtually assures a balanced budget. Thus the disturbing spectacle presented in 1934 cannot be repeated this year even though the major parties have split their legislative control as they did three years ago.

Reforms in the election process are assured if campaign promises mean anything. During the last campaign Democrats promised to work for a primary system to supplant the existing caucus system while the Republicans promised to work for reform of the caucus laws. Both parties at last have been forced to act on the glaring faults in the caucus system that have been pointed out for years by non-partisan civic organizations.

Labor Legislation

More labor legislation also is expected to be acted upon at this session. The child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution may come up once more. This already has been rejected. One bill pending would empower the Department of Labor to act against employers withholding wages from employees. Another would abolish night work for women.

Two of the leading figures in the State administration are leaving to take up posts at Washington this year, in addition to Governor Green who will become Senator at Washington. The two are Christopher Del Sesto, who made a record as budget director and brought about many innovations in the department that are destined to stay. The second is L. Metcalfe Walling, the director of labor. Both Mr. Del Sesto and Mr. Walling have accepted positions with the federal departments at the national capital.

Naming of Leaders

On the eve of the opening of the Legislature the Republican majority in the Senate has failed, after several conferences, to name leaders. Hope is expressed that the differences might be ironed out tonight at a dinner to the Republican Assemblymen-elect given by former State Senator William H. Vanderbilt.

Factional strife within the G. O. P. was said to be the reason why the party has been unable to formulate a program or select a candidate for President of the Senate, the clerk or the other positions that are handed out by the majority. The split in the party ranks is said to be so wide that there is a possibility the G. O. P., opposed to the leadership of Chairman Peirce H. Brereton, might shift the necessary six votes to the Democrats, in trade for certain division jobs. Thus the minority party would be in a position to organize the upper House and its committees.

Majority in House

In the House of Representatives the Democrats will have sufficient majority to organize without much opposition from the Republicans. However, there is a situation here that is causing the Democrats much concern.

The forces of Mayor-elect Thomas P. McCoy that have not been too friendly to the Democratic organization headed by William E. Shawcross, chairman, are in a position to shift their strength to the Republicans for organization purposes after James H. Kiernan has been named speaker and Harry A. Curvin, their spokesman, has been designated Democratic floor leader.

May Drop Sheriff

There have been reports that Governor-elect Quinn may drop Sheriff Philip E. Quinn and his deputies when the sheriff's term expires this month and there are many who believe Mr. McCoy will use his "bloc" not only to keep Sheriff Quinn but to place others in well-paying division jobs to be vacated within the next few weeks.

Among the political plums that will be taken care of immediately is that of budget director, held by Mayor-elect McCoy until he was ousted by Governor Green.

Sale

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WOMEN'S GENUINE Selby Arch Preserver Shoes

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Under existing conditions this dog may be cut, burned, frozen, starved, mutilated or drugged by experimenters without fear of punishment.

PROTEST, JOIN

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ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP . . . $5.00
ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP . . . $1.00

Behind the Microphone

In an impressive program survey showing the extent to which the radiocasters depend upon Hollywood for talent, Motion Picture Daily, a leading film trade paper, expresses alarm over the fact that many of these radio offerings of film personalities hit at the theater by going on the air at the peak box office hours.

This exhibitors' point of view does not state whether the radio competition is more dangerous because it keeps people at home listening to the stars or sends them out to see them radiocast in person. From either point of view we are unable to determine what the exhibitors are shouting about. A quick survey of the first point and a long-range view of the second point of contention of the exhibitors has convinced us that the film exhibitors are getting needlessly alarmed.

As for the point that air offerings keep people at home instead of making them desire to go to the movies we, don't believe it. A quick personal survey of our own likes and our friends showed that radio is far and away a poor second in competition with moviegoing, provided there is equal opportunity to do either and the price of admission is handy. Most of the commenters stated that only poor movies would keep them at home and that given a choice between an identical bill on the air and one in the theater that the theater would win.

On the second point of view—the actual competition for theater attendance offered by personal appearances of film stars—we prefer to take the long-range view that program watching in studios has not yet reached the "saturation point." That is, when the "fad" of viewing radio programs has tapered off that this competition will cease to worry film houses.

As a radio editor we have been importuned scores of times for tickets or for ways and means of getting tickets for Radio City or Columbia Radio Theater radiocasts in New York. We have kept check of the comments offered later by these program watchers and invariably after stating their delight at watching the radiocast program a majority added, "Oh, yes, and I went to the Music Hall Theater afterward."

* * *

Little rapt knots of listeners gathered around store entrances, automobiles, taxis, in fact, anywhere where there is a radio set during the baseball season attest to the popularity of Fred Hoey, Boston's baseball announcer. And now it is learned that these loyal groups of fans have vindicated Fred Hoey so thoroughly that the sponsors of baseball games and re-signed Mr. Hoey last Thursday for the season of 1937.

The contract was signed by John Shepard III, president of the Yankee Network, and the sponsors' agents at the offices at 21 Brookline Avenue. Mr. Shepard and sponsors expressed themselves as "delighted" with the solution of the problem.

Mr. Hoey was released when the sponsors expressed a desire to have a "chatterbox" type of announcer instead of Mr. Hoey's matter of fact, though well-timed and spaced delivery. Well, that settled the fans. Fearing that they might get an announcer who might retail trivia when the bases were "loaded" with a tie score in the ninth inning they flooded the network offices by letter and verbal comment. "Give us back Fred Hoey!" The sponsors, who never dreamed of such a popular reaction, were forced to give in to public opinion.

In addition to his play-by-play reports of the baseball games Mr. Hoey will be heard in a daily baseball resume at 6:15 p. m., beginning in April.

A. D. H.

Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

mission, also. It has been rumored that a change in the setup is desired in some quarters. There are those who are disturbed about the alleged conditions in many beer parlors.

In both Auburn and Lewiston, city officials have commented on the situation. More than 2600 places selling beer either for on or off the premises consumption have been licensed. To inspect them, see that they follow the regulations set down by the commission, is a staff of only 13 beer inspectors. Some indication may be shown as to how many view the beer situation by the fact 264 towns ruled out beer in the September referendum, causing 460 odd licensees to lose their licenses. On the other hand, complaints against commission operated stores are negligible, according to reports.

Need for Judges

One of the first duties of the new Governor and council apparently will be to fill vacancies which exist in nine municipalities which started the New Year without judges. The reason: Because the old council steadfastly refused to confirm nominations posted by out-going Gov. Louis J. Brann. Municipal court judges and recorders were lacking in Waterville, Bath, Newport, Old Town, South Portland, Hallowell, Skowhegan, and Kennebunk.

Nominations posted by the Governor were in each instance rejected by the council which has been engaging the Governor in a battle over appointments for more than a month. In fact, about the only appointments over which there was apparently little or no haggling were those to the unemployment insurance commission.

WPA Flood Program

The number of persons employed on WPA's big flood program in Maine had decreased in December to about 300 after its peak of 4000 shortly after the floods of last March. Under WPA, flood projects rebuilt bridges, retaining walls, dams and general clean-up work.

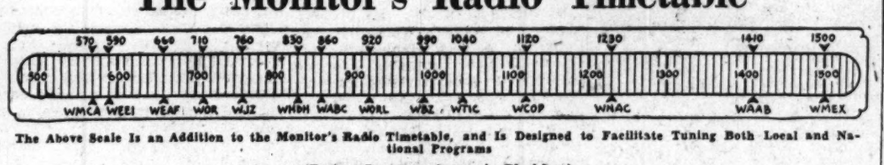
The projects numbered 342 and more than 300 have been completed. Included were 155 small bridges, exclusive of some larger ones being built under the federal bureau of roads. WPA has spent about $1,350,000 on flood projects, the federal bureau of public roads about $1,937,000 more.

Final Payment Made On Amoskeag Bonds

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 4 (AP)—Amoskeag bondholders received their final liquidating checks today, clearing the books of all indebtedness to these security holders. The sums distributed represented the interest due individuals or companies for the period beginning December, 1935, up to the present time.

Bondholders have now been paid the par value of the bonds and all dividends. All of the remainder of the company's assets go to the stockholders, who have already received a liquidation dividend of $2 per share. The stockholders must pay all of the liquidating bills, including the salaries of the master in bankruptcy and the liquidating trustees.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Christian Science Lecture

8:00 p. m.—WMEX, Christian Science lecture by Mrs. Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, from Fourteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York.

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Corner	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	Doris Kerr, songs	"The Singing Lady": songs	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	"The Checker Board"	"The Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	"News of Youth": sketch	United States Army Band	Jackie Duggan; organist	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup": record	Dinner concert
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Sport talk; reports
7:00	Reader and orchestra	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch	Comedy and orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Hal Kemp's Orchestra
7:30	Ray Heatherton, songs	"Lum and Abner": sketch	"Listen to This": soloists;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Beake Carter, commentator	Network vocal recital	drama; orchestra	"Shadows of the Past"
8:00	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers;	Helen Hayes in "Bambi";	"Fibber McGee and Molly,"	"Little Theater of Music"
8:15	soloists; orchestra	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	comedy; Weems's Orchestra	Charioteers; quartet
8:30	Pick and Pat; Landt Trio	"Sweetest Love Songs Ever	Lawrence Melchior, tenor;	Henry Biagini's Orchestra
8:45	& White; Kreuger's Orch.	Sung": soloists; orchestra	chorus; concert orchestra	Henry Biagini's Orchestra
9:00	Radio Theater: Spencer Tracy,	Greater Minstrels: Gus Van;	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing":	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15	Virginia Bruce, Frances	end men; soloists; orchestra	dramatic sketch	Don Bestor's Orchestra
9:30	Farmer in "Men in	Jack Pearl; Morton Bowe;	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	"Rendezvous"; symphonic and
9:45	White"; orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Stuart Allen, tenor	choral music; soloists
10:00	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Good Times Society": all-	Lullaby Lady; male quartet;	"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:15	Wayne King's Orchestra	Negro variety program	vocal trio; orchestra	"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:30	"What Do You Think?";	National Forum: address by	Ray Block's Orchestra; solo-	"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:45	controversial forum talks	Speaker William Bankhead	ists; male chorus	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; reports	Yankee News Service	Arthur Warren's Orchestra
11:15	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	"Ink Spots"; quartet	George Harris's Orchestra	Arthur Warren's Orchestra
11:30	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Bob McGrew's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	"Follies"; comedy; soloists;
11:45	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	vocal groups; orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "David Harum"; sketch.

11:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Personal Column of the Air."

11:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The Mystery Chef"; cooking talk.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, Gospel singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Opening session of the Seventy-fifth Congress: swearing in of new members and Speaker election.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

1:45 WNAC, Josef Zimbler String Quartet.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air: "The Taming of the Shrew."

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

3:30 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music program: George Milrood, violinist; Carl Feldman, pianist.

3:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Walden String Quartet; Marie Kraft, soloist.

3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?"; sketch.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hendrik Willem Van Loon, talk.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Dude Ranch"; sketch; soloists; narrator.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Music Hall; guest soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Music for Dancing"; soloists; female trio; male quartet; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orchestra; sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Al Jolson; Sid Silvers; Martha Raye; Victor Young's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Bert Wheeler; Ella Logan.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Sidewalk Interviews"; Wallace Butterworth and Parks Johnson.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; Conrad Thibault, baritone; Francia White, soprano; Trudy Woods, soprano; Johnny Green's Orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Jack Oakie's College"; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; George Stoll's Orch.

9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Detroit hockey game, by Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Concert band, Frank Simon, conductor; sketch.

10:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta: concert orchestra.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Bishop and the Gargoyle"; dramatic sketch.

10:45 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Mark Warnow's Orchestra in "Fables in Rhythm."

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

will be suspended only when the Palos incident is closed by release of the Spanish passenger and of the confiscated portion of the cargo of this German ship, which was seized by the Spanish Government on Christmas Eve.

Basque Contention Denied

The Basque Government has hitherto refused on the grounds that the steamship Palos was carrying contraband and within territorial waters at the time. This statement is officially denied here as well as the further Basque Government report to the effect that German warships have entered the harbor of Guetaria, 20 miles west of San Sebastian.

It may also be significant that just at such a moment Vice-Admiral Rolf Carls has been appointed to command the German high seas fleet, succeeding Admiral Richard Foerster.

Significant Comparison

It was Admiral Carls who commanded the German squadron in Spanish waters at the time of the Kamerun incident last August. On that occasion he issued the order to his ships that they should "reply with force to any unjustified acts of force." Admiral Foerster is stated to have been a cautious commander of great experience and still three years from the retiring age.

Those who consider this introduction of "reprisals" as a surprisingly harsh action and who naturally think first of arbitration, evidently do not understand the National Socialist mentality, particularly in dealings with the Spanish situation.

The Völkischer Beobachter, government organ, in an editorial yesterday wrote: "In this struggle rules of 'regular' warfare must be surrendered, since it concerns the self-defense of European culture against a permanent declaration of war of the Reds. . . . The answer to such a declaration of those European states which do not desire to capitulate in this war must always be made with the arms which have already been employed by the other side."

Non-intervention is strongly condemned in this week end's press which repeats that Europe must be saved from the havoc which may one day extend from Spain over the whole continent, through the interference of Moscow's international brigade. This condemnation of non-intervention is today backed up by reports from Bilbao of the shooting of a German citizen, Lothar Geudde, in November.

The German press refused to accept the explanation of the Basque Government that Herr Guedde was found guilty of activities on behalf of the Spanish rebels in Basque Province. Instead it speaks of a mock trial and murder, which it declares to be open provocation. One newspaper says: "We ask the powers, we ask England and France, how long will they tolerate with inactivity such criminality?"

Roman Catholic Move

Meanwhile, in a pastoral letter signed by six archbishops and 17 bishops, the Roman Catholic church offers strong support of National Socialism's campaign against Bolshevism, provided there is a cessation of attacks upon that church and its activities and the church is allowed to continue to go its own way unmolested.

The pastoral letter was read yesterday from all Roman Catholic pulpits. It condemns Bolshevism as a "negation of religion" and as "state-organized godlessness" and enthusiastically supports Herr Hitler in his anti-Bolshevik campaign.

Yet the letter notes with some misgivings that on Sept. 14, 1936, both the Pope and the Führer spoke against Bolshevism, the one speaking in the morning from the Vatican to the world, and the other from the National Socialist Party Congress at Nuremberg. The German people were not allowed to hear the papal message.

The pastoral letter denies emphatically reports of any concordat between the Vatican and Soviet Russia. It also complains of disrespect for Christianity generally in Germany.

"Everywhere in public a tone is being adopted which is no help to the Führer in his work for reconstruction and no honor to the name of Germany . . . the people are being systematically urged to leave the church and pressure, especially economic pressure, is being brought to bear on officials of the National Socialst party to withdraw their children from confessional schools and themselves to secede from the church."

Hurley

(Continued from Page 9)

without cramping in any way the service which the state government owes to the citizens and taxpayers."

The Governor-Elect refused to reveal his plans regarding the Boston Police Department, but announced he will deal with the situation in his inaugural address.

Efforts were made to obtain denial of the report that Mr. Hurley will oust Joseph F. Timilty as police commissioner and reinstate Eugene M. McSweeney, who was forced out as commissioner recently by Governor Curley. But Mr. Hurley was adamant.

The incoming Governor appeared ready to clip the wings of Lieut.-Gov.-Elect Francis E. Kelley who recently announced the appointment of two secretaries and a chauffeur. Mr. Hurley said before these appointees can be retained provisions must be made for them in the budget, indicating no such provisions had been made.

Mr. Hurley announced he would have a conference with Mr. Kelley shortly on executive department economy.

During the interview, Governor-Elect Hurley announced he would not sign a check to pay the $150,508 award to the George A. Fuller Co. approved by the Governor and Council over the objections of the Emergency Public Works Commission and the Attorney General.

Administering an indirect slap to the present Executive Council, Mr. Hurley said he would not ask the new council to do him any personal favors, that he would submit appointments for approval and expect public announcement of reasons for any disapproval.

"The council was established as an advisory body," he said. "Apparently it has gone beyond the scope of its real functions of late." In the last sentence the Governor-elect was obviously referring to the council's interference in the recent Swift river land damage settlement case and the Fuller contract award.

Coast Guard Boat Gets Stuck in Mud

The Coast Guard patrol boat General Greene does a better job helping big vessels than little ones.

Yesterday the General Greene swung out 75 miles east of Boston and brought in the disabled Billow, a large steam trawler. Today the General Greene made a line fast to the Coast Guard cutter Mackinac, which is used by the customs service in meeting incoming steamers but has been out of commission for several days. In attempting to tow the Mackinac from the Appraisers Stores dock at Northern Avenue across the channel, the General Greene fouled in the mud off the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation dry-dock. Both vessels will be clear at high tide late this afternoon.

RFC Urged to Sell Cotton 'Security' To Aid N. E. Mills

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Senator Augustine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut announced recently he has urged the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to dispose of some of the cotton it holds to promote rehabilitation of New England textile plants.

Senator Lonergan said the RFC has about 3,000,000 bales of cotton in storage as security for loans to growers. He said the agency had been asked to dispose of part of it under some plan favorable to both growers and manufacturers.

The Secretary of Agriculture has been asked to participate in the rehabilitation movement by continuing efforts to find new domestic uses for cotton products in co-operation with other agencies, the senator said.

He suggested use of some of the government's holdings for manufacture of clothing for persons on relief and sale of a portion of it to the textile industry at reduced rates for production of articles consumed and administrative agencies of the commonwealth into not more than 20 departments in accordance with the constitutional mandate expressed in the 66th article of amendment which had been ratified and adopted by the people on Nov. 5, 1918.

"It is clear that there is no attempt by one State board to usurp the power of another board. Neither is there any conflicting contention between State agencies as to the boundaries of their respective powers. The authority of the department or of the commission in the premises is not challenged. No rule or regulation of either is sought to be annulled or amended. Accordingly, a contractor cannot resort to this section for the accomplishment of a purpose entirely foreign to its legitimate aim and limited scope and attempt thereunder to present for allowance to the Governor and Council a claim for extra work and materials under a contract which on account of the admitted failure of the contractor to comply with its terms, negatives the validity of such a claim.

Without Jurisdiction

"The Governor and Council were entirely without jurisdiction to hear or determine this so-called appeal under said Sec. 5. The issuance of the warrant as a result of such proceedings has no force or effect. It lacks every semblance of validity."

Later in the opinion, Mr. Dever adds:

"The Governor and Council have no authority to amend or alter a contract executed by the appropriate public officials and a third person for the construction of public works and they cannot accomplish the same result by ordering payment to be made, notwithstanding the terms of the contract which bar such payment. The contract, itself, provides for the method by which it might be amended so as to include extras. This power was reserved to the parties to the contract and by implication negatives any presumption that such a power rests in some other official body."

Atlantic Placed Next in Program Of Air Transport

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4 (AP)—D. L. Brown, president of United Aircraft Corporation, asserts in a year-end statement that 1936 leaves the aircraft industry "full of optimism and with bright prospects for the coming year." He further says:

"It appears that the aircraft industry is definitely out of the depression. The Pacific ocean has been conquered by the airplane; and in 1937, if well-laid plans come to fruition, pioneering flights will be made across the Atlantic.

"Our domestic airlines have also made strides forward. The time from coast to coast has been reduced, and larger and more comfortable ships are being put into operation.

"No one can predict definitely the future of aircraft. It occupies a field which lends itself to the imagination. Today we are accomplishing the 'impossible' as it was viewed 10 or 15 years ago."

Dever

(Continued from Page 9)

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

New Brunswick

St. John: Georgian Ballroom, Admiral Beatty Hotel, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 12.

Nova Scotia

Halifax: Lord Nelson Hotel, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

England

London

London (Third Church): Southern House, Cannon Street Station, 1:10 p. m., Jan. 19.

London (Eighth Church): Clapham Baths, Manor street, S. W., 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

Yorkshire

Pudsey: The Picture House, Church lane, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

United States

California

Bellflower: Public Hall, 444 Artesia boulevard, corner Clark street, 3 p. m., Jan. 10.

Escondido: First Methodist Church, Fourth and Kalmia streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 10.

Indio (Auspices Society, Coachella Valley): Women's Club House, Miles and King streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

Los Angeles (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, Ellenwood drive and Merton avenue, Eagle Rock, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

Los Angeles (Auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): El Capitan Theater, 6838 Hollywood boulevard, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 14.

Oakland (First Church): Municipal Auditorium Theater, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

Oroville: Bird Street Grammar School Auditorium, First avenue and Bird street, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Woodland: Auditorium, Dingle Grammar School, Elm street, 3 p. m., Jan. 10.

District of Columbia

Washington (Second Church): Constitution Hall, Eighteenth, between C and D streets, N. W., 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Florida

Miami (First Church): Church Edifice, 256 N. E. Nineteenth street, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

West Palm Beach: Church Edifice, Flagler and Okeechobee road, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 15.

Illinois

Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago avenue and Grove street, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

Hinsdale: High School Gymnasium, South Washington at Second street, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.

Sycamore: Federated Church, Somonauk and High street, 3 p. m., Jan. 10.

Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1103 Central avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Maine

Portland: Strand Theater, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 10.

Massachusetts

Northampton (Organization at Smith College): Sage Hall, Smith College, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Michigan

Grand Rapids (Second Church): Park Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 12.

Minnesota

Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth avenue East and First street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 14.

Missouri

Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Kansas City (Seventh Church): Plaza Theater, 4701 Wyandotte, 12 m., Jan. 15.

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, Kingshighway and Westminster place, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

New York

Albany: Capitol Theater, Chapel street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 10.

Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 156 Sterling place, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

New York (Twelfth Church, Colored): 108 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

Oklahoma

Shawnee: Shawnee Municipal Auditorium, afternoon, Jan. 10. Radiocast Station KGFF, 1420 kilocycles.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut street, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.

Wayne (Auspices First Church, Ardmore): Radnor High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 10.

Texas

Dallas (First Church): Jan. 11. See local announcements for place and hour.

Fort Arthur: Masonic Temple, 1901 Lake Shore drive, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

Virginia

Charlottesville: Madison Hall, University of Virginia, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

Newport News: Paramount Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 10.

Roanoke: Church Edifice, Church avenue and Fifth street, S. W., 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manhattan	Jan. 5	Plymouth Jan. 11	Jan. 4, 8:00 pm	Jan. 5, 8:00 pm
New York	Jan. 6	Cherbourg Jan. 14	Jan. 6, 1:00 pm	Jan. 6, 8:00 pm
Lafayette	Jan. 9	Plymouth Jan. 17	Jan. 8, 8:00 pm	Jan. 9, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†St. Albert	New York	Jan. 5	Jan. 4, 8:00 pm	Jan. 5, 5:00 pm
†Hauraki	San Francisco	Jan. 18	Jan. 11, 4:00 pm	Jan. 11, 7:30 pm
†Hauraki	San Pedro	Jan. 18	Jan. 13, 4:00 pm	Jan. 13, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Jan. 19	Jan. 14, 4:00 pm	Jan. 14, 7:30 pm

†New Zealand only.

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Bay State Municipal Finances Are Found Perceptibly Easing

Strain on Massachusetts municipal finances has eased perceptibly because of improved economic conditions and increased property tax collections. Nevertheless the year is starting out with "exasperation" on the part of voters over failures of promises of economy in government.

This sign of vigilance on the part of those who pay the bills is commended by J. Sidney Stone, chairman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on state taxation and expenditures, in the latest bulletin of that organization on "State Taxation."

Better Collections

Property tax collections in 1936 improved over 1935, continuing the upward trend since the 1933 low, and further gains should logically follow in 1937 as the result of improved economic conditions, Mr. Stone stated.

Increased building activity and a better real estate market are likely to bring about a gain for 1937. But the new machinery exemption law will take about $160,000,000 out of the value of personal property in Massachusetts in 1937, Mr. Stone pointed out. Assessed valuations of real and personal property declined to $6,444,000,000 in 1936, a drop of $790,000,000 since 1930, and bottom is now believed to have been reached in real estate valuation.

Welfare Costs

While welfare costs have declined in most municipalities, the restoration of salary cuts, increased commodity prices and heavier WPA expenses to municipalities have probably offset this saving to "community purses. As a result, statewide total municipal expenditures in 1936 are expected to be about the same as the previous year.

Reason for economy is seen by Mr. Stone in the "continuous threat hanging over municipalities in the form of the uncertainty as to future policies in federal relief. Withdrawal or reduction of federal funds might force the unemployed to local welfare rolls, he argues.

Expenditure Cuts

No hope of substantial cuts in public expenditures in Massachusetts is held by Tax Commissioner Long, "because the public seems to be insistent upon continuing the services which force the present high rate of spending," Mr. Stone declared.

The weak spot in the municipal finance picture, as seen by Mr. Stone, lies in the growing loans incurred by cities and towns. Tax title and municipal relief loans will be larger in 1936 than the $24,000,000 borrowed in 1935, which in turn was larger than the two previous years, he said.

"Several municipalities," Mr. Stone said, "appear to be relying too heavily upon these loans. Whether to permit cities and towns to continue to incur municipal relief loans will be an important question before the next legislature."

Municipal Debt

Total net municipal debt in this State was $299,000,000 at the end of 1935, the fourth consecutive year in which a reduction occurred. New loans in 1936 have been less than retirements of outstanding bonds, so the downward trend should continue, he said.

A rise of $6.53 in the average tax rate of the 355 cities and towns of this State since 1929 brought the average rate in 1936 to $35.33. This average rate has been depressed substantially in the past four years by tax title and relief loans.

Greater income for communities in 1937 is seen by Mr. Stone from income tax returns collected by the State. The cities and towns received $16,000,000 from this source in 1936, a gain of $1,700,000 from 1935, but only half of what they received in 1931. The new federal tax law, causing increased dividends and wage increases, as well as improvement in the stock market, should result in a sharp increase in the income tax going to cities and towns in 1937, he said.

Tax Limitation

The heavy majority in favor of a $25 tax rate limitation as shown in the recent referendum vote clearly expressed exasperation with promises of economy in government that have been made for many years but which have not been fulfilled, according to Mr. Stone's interpretation.

"If the voters are so thoroughly aroused as this result would indicate, they are not likely to be appeased by such opposition tactics as have been displayed to date. These tactics have been based mostly on a negative attitude. The proposal has been attacked as unworkable and damaging; technicalities of small interest to taxpayers have been stressed; unfortunate results in other states have been alleged."

Opponents to the $25 tax rate limitation, he said, are proposing alternatives such as state control of local exenditures and of local real estate assessments. But "before an extension of state control over municipalities can be expected to gain support, the state government must reestablish its reputation for prudence in its own expenditures."

Bridges Off to Senate; Dale to Give N. H. Oaths

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 4 (AP)—Gov. H. Styles Bridges was en route to Washington today, where he will take oath of office tomorrow as United States Senator, succeeding Henry W. Keyes.

Charles M. Dale of Portsmouth, president of the Senate in the last State Legislature, became acting governor under a ruling from the office of the Attorney General. Mr. Dale will preside at a meeting of the executive Council Wednesday. As acting governor, he will swear into office members of the incoming Legislature on Wednesday.

Forest Monarch Becomes 'One-Pine' Cabin

By a Staff Photographer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREEPORT, Maine, Jan. 4—From a single pine tree, the largest on his forest premises, Ernest F. Marstaller this village built his cabin last summer.

In times past, when Maine was a lumber producing state and when great trees were plentiful, cabins frequently were built from a single tree, it is said. To accomplish this feat today, especially in southern Maine, where forest monarchs have been scarce for generations, is considered to be remarkable.

The cabin has a single large room, comfortable for two. It is an investment, says Mr. Marstaller, who operates a cabin tourist colony on Route 1, north of Freeport. Visitors from all parts of the nation come to see the cabin and "everybody wants to sleep in it." Branches of the tree, nailed on the front of the cabin, read, "One Maine Pine."

This Was Once a Tree in Maine

What's Going On in the Arts

Sculpture at the Art Club

The current exhibition at the Boston Art Club may well be designated one of the best of the members' shows in years. It consists of sculptures only, thus giving full play to plastic art, which has for no just reason been relegated to second place in other exhibitions held here. The gallery has been hung with textiles, the colors and textures of which enhance the exhibits. We cannot help thinking that the Yamanaka exhibition earlier in the season gave heart to the organizers of this display, and proved to them how sculpture might benefit by decorative accouterments, such as fine textiles and greenery. Although the hanging committee might alter certain arrangements, on the whole the gallery looks impressive and inviting.

This visitor was especially stirred by the high average in this display. Good sculptors are represented, for the most part, and they have sent their best. Sculpture, apprehended here at the Boston Art Club, is no pottering around in clay, no mere externalization of an effete sentimentality; here it is found a strong, virile, pertinent art which is inspired by basic factors in life, by observation of substantial material. Sculpture, properly handled, is a vigorous and demanding art, making a determined workman out of the artist, bringing him down to earth in the manipulation of hard or awkward or unsympathetic materials. Here at the Art Club are some sculptures which have been modeled in clay, transferred to plaster or to bronze; there are pieces carved directly from wood, and finally, there are stone sculptures cut directly in the material by the artist.

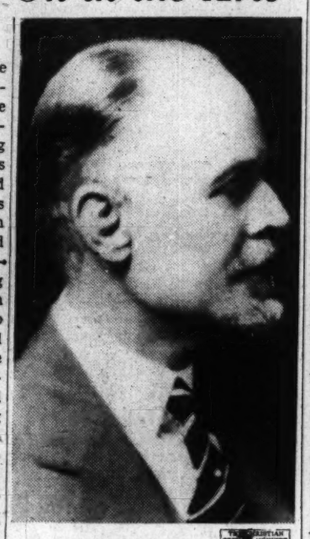
First noted is a heroic handling, which a few of the sculptors favor. Gigantic portraits, far beyond lifesize, dominate the scene: by Cyrus Dallin, the head of an Indian; some imaginative heads based on musical inspiration by Franz Denghausen, and some vigorous portrayals by a New York member, Minna Harkavy. Mr. Dallin's sympathetic portrayals of the American Indian are well known. Mr. Denghausen courageously imparts strong dramatic feeling to his subjects, putting into full play the facial features so that they bear unmistakably the characteristics of heightened emotion. This young sculptor reveals seriousness and a profound insight into sculptural values and potentialities in other pieces of smaller dimension.

The sculpture of Miss Harkavy is awe-inspiring for its monumentality, its primitive impact. Bostonians are not accustomed to this direct and stylized handling, which came into practice during the primitive vogue in the arts, initiated about 25 years ago. Strength here is implied, held in store, promised. Most sculptors tell the whole story, making no imaginative demands upon the observer.

Another interesting contributor is Meta V. W. Fuller, whose series of silvered heads displays strong character and noteworthy vitality. The women members contribute some of the most powerful pieces. Esther Jackson's contribution of horses, carved from wood, is remarkable in its way. Cora Overland's "Swing Low, sweet Chariot" is also worth notice.

Other sculptors, who invite attention for special qualities, are Herbert Stanger, in a well-characterized "Typical Maine Fisherman," differing from his fanciful "Interlude" and supple "Dancing Figure;" and Richard Recchia, who provides some near-abstractions of a dozing duck, leaping frog and horned owl, in addition to a fiery portrayal of Prof. Alfred Churchill.

Among other exhibitors are Agnes T. Driscoll, Zelda Lions, Philip Sears and Hildegarde Snow. D. A.



Burton Holmes

Veteran Traveler, Who Will Give His Latest Lecture-Tours at the Repertory Theater, Jan. 8-9, 15-16, 22-23, 29-30 and Feb. 5-6.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 4; closed on Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Paintings of Egyptian subjects by Joseph Lindon Smith. Special exhibition of musical instruments (newly opened gallery). Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free. Music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Old Master drawings; Chinese paintings eighth-ninth centuries; masterpieces of Graphic Art; English silver, seventeenth-eighteenth centuries, X-ray shadowgraphs of paintings.

Yamanaka—Exhibition of old Japanese paintings, drawings and wood-cut prints.

Foster Brothers—General exhibition of color prints.

Brattle Art Gallery, Cambridge—Exhibition of contemporary water colors. Through January.

Boston City Club—Paintings by Lee W. Court of Canton.

The Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Exhibits of natural history ethnology, dolls, live museum.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition drawings and prints of flowers.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Carlos Sanchez and Titiev.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of sketches by Jack Frost. Through Jan. 15.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of sculpture. Through Jan. 16.

Children's Art Center—Paintings and drawings by Viennese children.

Goodspeeds—Exhibition of rare prints and paintings.

Twentieth Century Association—Handicrafts by Gladys and John Hay; pencil "paintings" by John Pratt Whitman.

Boston Athenaeum—Color reproductions of Old Masters.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of paintings by Marion Huse. Through Jan. 16.

Holman's Print Shop—Chiaroscuro prints, old and new.

J. F. Olsson & Co.—Exhibition of color prints and etchings.

Copley Society—Flower paintings by Emma B. Fraser. Through Jan. 8.

Independent Gallery for Modern Art—Paintings by Ivan Abrachoff.

Newton Center Woman's Club—Exhibition of paintings of ships and the sea, also ship models. Through Jan. 15. 2-5 p. m.

Federal Art Gallery—Oil paintings by artists on the project. Through Jan. 9.

Women's City Club—Commencing Jan. 6-30 exhibition of water colors by Charles Hovey Pepper. "Top of the World."

Harley Perkins Gallery—Paintings by Karl Saxild.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of original work by the members.

Junior League Gallery—Carved birds by Francis G. Shaw; etchings by Frank W. Benson.

Guild of Boston Artists—Sculpture by Philip S. Sears.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

Mills Humming In R. I. Town As Relief Shrinks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARREN, R. I., Jan. 4—This town, one of the first in the State to feel the effects of the depression, is leading the way out with mills humming and relief rolls virtually abandoned.

Five years ago fewer than 400 workers were employed in the plants that still were operating in Warren. Today more than 2000 are receiving regular employment and more are being added weekly. No longer does the town face the distressing problem of vanishing industries and no longer is the municipality compelled to seek help from outside to care for its unemployed families.

The comeback staged in this town is due largely to efforts of the Civic Industries Committee which scouted the country to find new industries to take the places of those forced to close down when times became bad.

Largest of the new industries is the Berkshire Fine Spinning Company which now employs 1300 workers and is expected to add 200 more soon. This company actually has run into a shortage of trained employees, a condition that didn't exist hereabouts only a few years ago. To meet the situation, the company has organized a night school to train young men to take up duties as skilled or semi-skilled employees.

Warrens oyster industry, too, is improving and providing additional work. The oyster companies now provide work for 140 men and one firm is constructing a new plant to make room for 90 additional workers. Even more important, the company intends to keep its plant operating 12 months a year instead of operating it only during the season.

Early Resignation Of Winant Reported

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 4 (AP)—Friends of John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, said today they were reliably informed he intended soon to resign from his post as head of the Social Security Board in Washington.

Mr. Winant, a Republican, left that post during the last political campaign to aid President Roosevelt and further his social security program.

Mr. Winant's friends said he planned a trip to Mexico, by way of Texas where he has interests in oil wells. His traveling companions, they said, will include Attorney John R. McLane of Manchester, recently reappointed chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Mansfield Hits $25 Limit On Realty Tax in Report

(Continued From Page 9)

000,000, an amount equivalent to one-third of the total maintenance and operating requirements of the city for 1936. Included in this latter total, however, are certain fixed charges such as debt requirements, state tax and metropolitan district assessments, pension requirements and relief disbursements over which the Mayor has virtually no control, and which therefore would be beyond the scope of any reduction program.

Admitting that these fixed charges must be met, it is evident that a $25 tax limit would necessitate a 57 per cent reduction in the ordinary maintenance program of the city. From the experience of other states where tax limitation has been adopted it is clear that Boston's problem under a $25 tax limit could only be solved by suspending or sharply curtailing vital public services such as those of the police and fire departments and of the schools.

Results in Other States

"This has been almost the universal result in other states in which drastic tax limitations have been put in effect. Thus the New York Times of March 15, 1936, reports with reference to the effect of the Ohio tax limitation in Columbus:

"'Only 151 of the regular force of 338 firemen have been retained to protect this city of 298,000 from fires. Eleven of the 19 fire stations have been boarded up.

"'The police force has been cut from 318 to 156 men. Half the squad of police cruiser cars are parked in the municipal garage. No men are available to operate them.

"'Other city services—garbage collection, street cleaning, park upkeep, street repair—have been curtailed severely,' and the Illinois Tax Commission reported that:

"'In Cleveland one effect of the Ohio tax limitation amendment was to produce a bond default of $1,287,345 in February, 1934. This was followed by payless pay days and doles for city employees during the months of March and April. The Federal Public Works Authority withdrew all PWA funds allotted to Cleveland, and during the month of March the city itself was forced to abandon its portion of the water main extension program, leaving piles of dirt and pipe along the streets.

"'In its financial plight the city of Cleveland "fired" more than 700 employees, closed city bath houses save for two days a week, turned off every other street light, cut the cleaning of city property to every other day, instituted garbage collections weekly instead of twice a week, asked householders to place their rubbish at the street curb if they wanted it collected at all, wiped out all appropriations for city beaches and playgrounds this summer, gave the municipal boys' and girls' correction farms three months to operate, shut the dog pound and closed off four bridges over the Cuyahoga river to save bridge tenders' fees.'

"Similar reports come from West Virginia, Michigan, Washington and other states wherein attempts have been made to establish an arbitrary tax limit.

Real Estate Chief Beneficiary

"Since real estate is the chief beneficiary of municipal services, its owners would be the chief sufferers from any policy which admittedly would result in widespread curtailment or interruption of these same services. Tax rate reduction, while essential and desirable, must be secured without the disruption of local government. There is no doubt that real estate should not bear its present share of the cost of municipal government.

"The solution cannot lie, however, in hasty legislation which ignores completely the effect of its enactment on municipal services and municipal finance. No attempt should be made to limit drastically municipal revenue without making adequate provision for other sources of revenue to meet the costs of necessary municipal services in modern communities."

Progress for Port

In another section of the report, Mayor Mansfield told the council that progress for the Port of Boston in 1936 was "distinctly encouraging."

"Particularly significant," he said, "is the fact that we have a growing percentage of passengers to and from the Middle West, so that Boston, the second port of the United States, is becoming more and more a national, rather than a New England, port."

Freight showed a substantial gain in 1936 in imports and exports over the past two years while "domestic water-borne business has held its own despite the serious marine strikes on the west coast."

"There remains, of course, the prime necessity of correcting the rail rate," said the Mayor, "and terminal situation favoring New York and handicapping Boston. I propose to continue my efforts for its correction.

Air Traffic Increased

Airport transport traffic has increased during his four years as Mayor, Mr. Mansfield found, "250 per cent, and approximately 5 per cent of all passengers carried by air on regularly scheduled airlines in the United States arrive or depart from the Boston Airport."

Speaking of his proposed plan for consolidation of city departments into a large public works department, five times vetoed by the council, Mr. Mansfield said: "I assume that you concur with me that reorganization is a necessity and that our disagreement is on its form and extent.

"In order that time may not be lost I propose to appoint a committee to work with your committee toward the early formation of a reorganization plan on which we may both be able to agree."

New Circus Forecast

SARASOTA, Fla., Jan. 4 (AP)—A Ringling circus official said Saturday that Charles Sparks will operate a circus "under the Sparks-John Ringling title." He said the veteran circus owner and manager would abandon Downie Brothers, motorized unit now wintering at Macon, Ga., and operate the larger circus as a railroad show next season.

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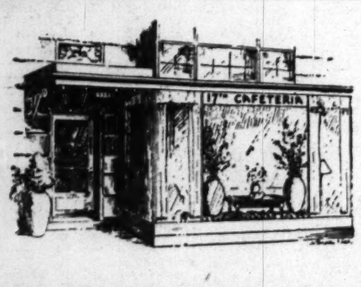
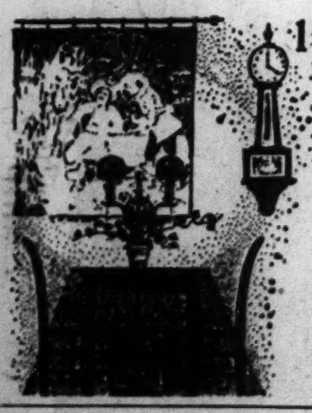


We would like to smile on each guest as the places are taken at our tables and tell them that our efforts to make eating a happy, joyous occasion have developed within our organization a truer sense of service.

We are grateful to each reader of The Christian Science Monitor who, in giving us the opportunity of serving them, has helped us gain a clearer concept of the perfect service. May our efforts in the coming year merit your continued patronage.



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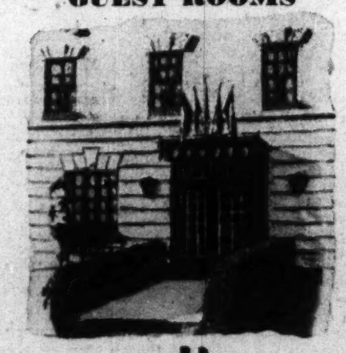

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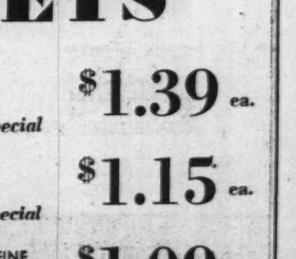

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Listed Stock Quotations

Buying Ardor in Stocks Dampened by Strike in Auto Plants

Commodity and Money Markets

Motor Issues Off, Coppers Advance In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Stocks generally were on the down-grade in today's market, with automotive and steel issues leading the slide.

Wall street showed concern over the threatened labor tie-up of General Motors' plants throughout the country and speculative forces stepped carefully.

Trading was slow during the greater part of the session, however, and early declines of fractions to 3 points or more were substantially reduced near the final hour.

Steels stiffened in the afternoon when the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated current mill operations at 79.4 per cent of capacity, up 2.4 points from the preceding week at a record since March, 1930.

Transfers were around 1,700,000 shares.

Copper Issues Firm

Some coppers and specialties resisted sufficiently to post gains up to a point or so. Power and light issues fluctuated narrowly.

Rails held their own although the delayed freight shipments figures for the week ended Dec. 26 disclosed a more than seasonal recession for the holiday period.

Share dealings, active at the start, turned quiet later. Conspicuous on the losing side were Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, U. S. Pipe & Foundry, Yellow Truck, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Goodyear, American Telephone, American Smelting, Briggs Mfg., Canada Dry, Borg-Warner, Johns-Manville, Paramount, American Can, Continental Can, Standard Oil of Indiana, Phillips Petroleum and Atlantic Refining.

Ahead were Anaconda, Miami, Cerro de Pasco, Barber Co., and American Shipbuilding.

Columbia Gas and North American recorded small advances. A shade either way were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Douglas Aircraft and Standard Oil of N. J.

Bond Market Quiet

Medium and low priced rail liens slid down in a quiet bond market today.

Losers of fractions to a point or so were St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Frisco 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and Rock Island general 4s.

Small losses in American & Foreign Power 5s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, International Paper 5s, Pure Oil 4½s with warrants contrasted with limited gains in International Telephone 5s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, National Dairy 3¾s with warrants and Texas 3½s. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s yielded more than a point.

Around noon U. S. Government obligations were mixed. Gains of about 1-32 to 2-32 of a point ruled in Treasury 3¾s of 1943 and the 3¼s of 1952. Down about 1-32 to 4-32 of a point were Treasury 2¾s of 1951, 1959 and 1954.

South American issues remained in favor and fractions were gained by Uruguay 6s, Peru 6s, Colombia 6s, Buenos Aires 4½s-3¾s and Brazil 6½s. Slight improvement prevailed in other sectors of the foreign group.

Banking circles explained the decline in medium and low-priced rails in terms of wage disputes centering in the motor industry. They said cessation of operations in parts of the automobile and allied industries would put a dent in rail revenues. It was pointed out those lines which are just meeting charges would probably feel the pinch more keenly than the stronger systems.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Under an increased supply of buying orders, stock prices maintained a firm tone. There was considerable strength and activity in home rails on the expectation that annual statements of companies will make excellent showings. The industrial group sold at higher prices, especially textile, steel and tobacco issues. Oils, trans-Atlantic and gilt-edged securities remained quiet but steady, while rubber issues declined in sympathy with a drop in prices for that commodity.

Paris: Coal and electric stocks closed with a mixed movement and rentes finished the day with net losses ranging from 20 to 55 centimes. Royal Dutch reacted 24 francs and Bank of France lost 125 francs. The remainder of the list held generally firm.

Liverpool: Cotton futures finished 4 to 6 points lower, trading being confined principally to exchanging from near-by positions to later deliveries. Scattered liquidation was absorbed by local buying.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 4, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	147	146	147	146
5.00	Bos Elevated	67½	66½	66½	67
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
--	Bos & Me pr pf	37	36	37	36½
--	Bos & Me C pf	10½	10½	10½	10
--	Bos & Me st A pf	11	11	11	10
--	Copper Range	13½	12¾	13½	12¾
6.00	East Gas & F pf	95	72¼	72¼	72¼
4.50	East Gas&F pr pf	91	91	91	90½
--	East Mass RR pf B	15	15	15	15
1.00	Economy Grocery	7½	4½	4½	4½
2.00	Edison Elec	20½	15½	20½	20
2.00b	Employer's Group	159½	158	158	160
2.50a	First Nat Stores	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
--	Isle Royale	5¼	4½	5	4½
.80	Loew's Boston	17½	16½	16½	16½
--	Mass Util Assoc	2¼	2	2	2
--	Mary Mac A	7½	7½	7½	7½
9.00	N E Tel & Tel	139	138½	139	140
--	North Butte	7/16c	6c	7/16c	6c
--	Old Colony pd	23½	23½	23½	23½
1.40a	Old Colony	23¾	23½	23½	23½
3.18a	OldDominion Co	87½	73c	87½	73c
--	Quincy Min unpaid	6½	6½	6½	6½
--	Quincy Min pd	46	45	46	45
4.00b	Torrington	97½	97½	97½	98½
--	Union Con L & M	35c	35c	35c	35c
3.00	Un Twist Drill	27½	27½	27½	27½
--	Unit Gas	10	10	10	10½
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	91½	90½	91½	90½
3.40	Unit Shoe M pf	42	42	42	41½
--	Utah M & T	2½	2½	2½	2½

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Dec. 30: Receipts, $116,427,727; expenditures, $68,946,526; balance, $1,908,333,288; customs receipts for the month, $37,393,784. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,148,246,979; expenditures, $3,934,286,760, including $1,416,515,909 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,386,013,780; gross debt, $34,407,864,855, an increase of $49,976,304 over the previous day; gold assets, $11,381,618,161, including $19,934,906 of "inactive" gold.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 4	Last Jan. 2
		—A—				
15¾	9⅝	Adams Express (.55)	15½	15	15⅛	15½
36¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¾b)	36¼	35½	36⅛	36¼
21½	7½	Advance Rumely	21¾	21¼	21¼	21¼
86½	58	Air Reduction (1†)	85¾	84¾	85¼	85¼
6¼	2	Airway Elec App	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60†)	17¼	17	17⅛	17⅛
5½	2½	Alleghany Corp (b)	4	4	4	4
61½	13⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	44¼	43½	43½	44
60	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	43	43	43	44
44½	27	Alleghany pf pf (h)	43½	42¾	43½	42¾
40¾	26⅞	AlleghenySteel (1.65)	37¼	37	37	37½
20½	8¾	AlliedStores(.20b)	19¾	16½	16⅝	16⅝
96	60	AlliedStores pf (5)	83¾	83¾	83¾	
81	35⅝	AllisChalmers (1½†)	77	76	77	77¾
5¾	4	Amal Leather	6	5	5	
125½	75	Amerada (3)	104	101	104	101
55½	36	AmBank Note (1†)	38	39	39	39½
73	65	Am Bank Notepf(3)	66	66	66	
70¼	31	Am Brake S&F (2†)	70¼	69	70	
141	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	140	139	140	
137½	110	Am Can (4†)	116	115¾	116	117
174	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	172	172	173	
60½	30	Am Car & Fdry	58	56	56¾	58⅝
78½	31	Am Chain & Cable (4b)	74½	72¾	72¾	
126¾	111	Am Chain & C pf (5)	116½	116½	116½	
16¼	7½	Am Colortype	14½	14½	14¼	14¾
35⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol (¼b)	32	31½	32	32
32	16½	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	30	29½	29½	
8¾	3½	Am Encaustic T	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
60¾	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	
30½	28	Am & For Pow 6	61¾	59½	60	59¼
22½	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	49½	49	49	
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	22½	21¾	22¼	20¼
8¾	4⅝	Am Hide & L	18	18	18	
46	31½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	6¾	6½	6⅝	6½
51⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40†)	38¼	38¼	38¼	
4⅝	2½	Am Ice	47¼	47	47½	47⅜
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
15½	9⅝	Am International (.40b)	18¼	18	18	
48⅜	23⅛	Am Locomotive	14	13¾	13⅝	14
122½	66	Am Loco pf (3g)	44	43	43⅝	44⅜
29¼	21	Am Mach & Fy (1†)	116	116	116	118
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	24⅜	23¾	24¼	23⅞
54⅞	27	Am Meta	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	11⅞
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	51½	51¼	51¼	50¼
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	12½	12	12	11⅞
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	88½	87¼	87¼	88
27⅝	18¾	Am Radiator (.60†)	81	78	79	80⅝
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20†)	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	25⅝
39¾	31	Am Safety Razor (2†)	34	33⅜	33½	34¼
28¾	18	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	34	34	34	
45⅛	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	45	44	45	
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & Ref pf (7)	93⅛	91¾	92½	93¾
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3†)	150	150	150	
64	20½	Am Steel Fdries (1)	64½	64	64	
145½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (7)	60½	59½	60½	60½
63¾	24½	Am Stores (2)	112	112	112	111½
108¾	42¾	Am Sugar Ref (2)	26	26	26	
111⅞	77	Am Tel & Tel (9)	88½	87½	88¼	84¼
104	88⅛	Am Tobacco B (5)	184½	183¾	184¼	185
89	67	Am Type Fdrs (h)	95	94¾	94¾	94¾
19⅛	9¾	Am Wat W&E (.40b)	97	96½	96½	97½
108¾	92¾	Am Wat 1pf (6)	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16⅞
111⅞	73	Am Woolen	83¾	83⅛	83⅞	84
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4g)	103	103	103	
9	3¾	Am Writ Paper (h)	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
10	4½	Am Writ P pf (h)	64	64	64	64½
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1†)	6¾	6½	7	7
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	54½	53	54½	53⅜
43	9	Andes Copper	18	18	18	18⅜
80	37	Archer Daniels (2†)	36	33¾	34	34
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝	42
7⅜	4⅜	Armour (Ill)	108½	108	108½	108
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1¼)	7¼	7	7	
18⅝	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	62½	60¼	62⅜	61½
27¾	8½	Artloom Corp	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15⅞
88½	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	15½	15⅜	15½	
49	59	Atchison T&SF (2b)	21¼	20¼	20¾	21½
35¼	21⅜	Atl Coast Line (1b)	70⅝	69½	70¼	70¾
30⅛	26⅝	Atl Refining (1†)	45¼	44¾	44¾	
84¼	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	31½	30½	31	31¼
10⅛	23¾	Auburn Auto	16⅛	16	16	16¼
7¾	5⅝	Austin Nichols	30	30	30	
	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	7¼	7¼	7¼	
			6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
		—B—				
11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
9⅜	2¾	Baldwin Asd (h)	7¾	7½	7½	7½
26½	13⅞	Balt & Ohio	21⅛	20Z	20⅞	21⅛
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	49½	47¾	48¾	49
49½	29	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	34⅛	33⅜	33⅜	
28⅜	21	Barber Co (¾b)	41½	41	41½	
28¼	13½	Barker Bros	37¾	35⅞	37½	36½
28¼	14½	Barnsdall A (.80)	26	25¾	26¼	
22⅛	16¾	Baruch Cigar (¾)	27	26⅝	26¾	27¾
28⅜	18	Beatrice Cream (1†)	18	17⅝	17⅞	18
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	25	25	25	
32¾	21⅛	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	13½	13½	13½	13½
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½†)	25¼	25	25⅛	25½
72	48	Best & Co (2½)	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	22¼
77¾	21⅝	Beth Steel (1½b)	61	61	61	
20	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	74½	73	73¾	74¾
135½	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	19½	19⅛	19½	19½
34½	18¼	Black & Decker (¼)	125¾	125¾	125¾	
24⅞	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	34½	33¼	34	34
37⅜	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	23⅜	22¾	23	23⅞
63¼	41	Bohn Aluminum & Br (3)	34¼	33⅜	34¼	34
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (5b)	42	41¼	41¼	42½
39	25⅝	Bon Ami B (3b)		89¾	88	88
90¼	64	Borden (1.60)	44	44	44	43¾
11½	6	Borg Warner (4)	26⅞	26½	26⅞	26¼
64⅞	43¼	Boston & Maine	73	72¾	73	73½
50½	41	Briggs Mfg (2†)	9	8⅝	9	9
12½	4½	Bristol Myers (2.40†)	52¾	51½	51⅞	53
51½	33	Brooklyn Queens	43	43	43	
22⅛	8½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	6¾	6¼	6½	6¾
13¾	8⅜	Brunswick Balke	35	35	35	
129	100	Bucyrus Erie	21	20¼	20¼	20⅜
15⅞	9⅛	Bucyrus E pf (3¾g)	20½	20	20½	20⅜
14	8⅜	Budd Mfg	112	110¼	112	
35½	20¾	Budd Wheel (.20b)	12¾	12¼	12¼	12½
59¼	11½	Bullard (1⅞b)	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
25	11½	Bulova Watch	35⅜	34¾	35¼	35⅞
16⅞	7⅜	Burroughs Add (.60†)	52	51	52	51¼
33¼	29⅜	Butler (.60b)	32¼	31⅜	31¾	32¼
6⅝	2½	Butler pf (1½)	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13¾
29⅛	16½	Butte Cop & Zinc (.05b)	29½	29¼	29¼	29¾
88½	54⅞	Byers pf	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1†)	28¾	27¾	27¾	28
			27½	27½	27½	28
		—C—				
48¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	45¼	44½	44½	45½
3	⅜	Callahn Z & L	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (¾b)	17	16¾	16¾	17
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1†)	32¾	32¼	32¾	32¾
30¾	10⅜	Canada Dry	27½	26⅞	27½	28
18½	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
53	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	15	15	15	
9¾	6¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	52¼	52⅛	52¼	52¼
186	92½	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
91	54¾	Case Threshg (4)	141	138	141	
32¼	21¾	Caterpillar Trac (2†)	87	86¼	86¼	87⅜
39⅞	25⅝	Celanese Corp (1½b)	27½	26¾	26¾	27⅛
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	39½	38¾	38¾	38⅝
37½	25⅝	Central Aguirre (1½†)	80	80	80	
91	6⅝	Central Foundry	36¾	35⅞	35⅞	36⅛
59	35	Central RR of NJ	8¾	8⅝	8½	8½
23½	22½	Cen Violeta Supr	27½	27½	27½	27½
108½	97½	Century Rib pf (7)	23½	22½	22½	
74	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	109	108¼	109	
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	72¼	71¼	71¼	71
72½	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	17	16¾	17	16¾
30½	19	Champion P & F (1)	71	71	71	71⅞
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	35½	35½	35½	
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80†)	86	85⅝	85¾	
8¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	67	66½	66¾	66⅞
2⅜	1¼	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	7½	6¾	7⅜	7
14⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2½	2½	2½	2½
33⅞	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½†)	14	13¾	13¾	14¼
5⅞	2¾	Chi Mil & StP (h)	31	31	31	
57⅜	27⅛	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
12⅝	6¾	Chi & N west pf (h)	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
24⅞	12½	Chi & N western (h)	11¾	11¾	11¾	
24⅞	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	3½	3½	3⅜	3½
65½	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	23¼	23	23¾	24
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	6¾	6½	6½	
8	3½	Chi Rk I&P 6% pf (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% pf (h)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
32¾	15¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	7¾	7	7¾	7⅞
14¾	7	Chickasha Cot O	25½	25½	25½	
138¾	85½	Childs Compay	21¼	20½	20¾	21¼
23	15¼	Chrysler (12b)	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	13
89¾	72⅝	City Ice & Fuel (2)	112½	113⅜	112⅝	113½
47½	23¾	City Ice & F pf (6½)	19½	18⅞	19½	19
77¼	48	Sity Stores	85½	85½	85½	86½
129	124	Clark Equipment (1.60†)	10	9¾	9¾	10¼
134	84	Cleve Graph Br (2)	32¾	32¼	32½	34
106½	100	Cluett Peabody (3)	37½	35⅞	35⅞	36
66¾	39½	Coca Cola (2†)	78¾	78¼	78½	78½
49⅛	28¼	Colgate-Palm-P (1½†)	126½	126	126⅞	
100	60	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	124	122¾	122¾	
18½	12¾	Collins & Aikman (2†)	20½	20	20¼	20¾
53	44¼	Capital Admin (½b)	103¾	103¾	103¾	
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	57¼	56	56½	56¼
186	92½	Case Threshg (4)	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2†)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (1½b)	141	138	141	
39⅞	25⅝	Celotex Co pf (5g)	87	86¼	86¼	87⅜
37½	25⅝	Central Aguirre (1½†)	27½	26¾	26¾	27⅛
91	6⅝	Central Foundry	39½	38¾	38¾	38⅝
59	35	Central RR of NJ	80	80	80	
23½	22½	Cen Violeta Supr	36¾	35⅞	35⅞	36⅛
108½	97½	Century Rib pf (7)	8¾	8⅝	8½	8½
74	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	23½	22½	22½	
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	109	108½	109	
72½	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	72¼	71¼	71¼	71
30½	19	Champion P & F (1)	17	16¾	17	16¾
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	71	71	71	71⅞
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80†)	35½	35½	35½	
8¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	86	85⅝	85¾	
2⅜	1¼	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	67	66½	66¾	66⅞
14⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	7½	6¾	7⅜	7
33⅞	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½†)	2½	2½	2½	2½
5⅞	2¾	Chi Mil & StP (h)	14	13¾	13¾	14¼
57⅜	27⅛	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	31	31	31	
12⅝	6¾	Chi & N west pf (h)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
24⅞	12½	Chi & N western (h)	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
24⅞	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	11¾	11¾	11¾	
65½	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	3¾	3½	3⅜	3½
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	23¼	23	23¾	24
8	3½	Chi Rk I&P 6% pf (h)	6¾	6½	6½	
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% pf (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
32¾	15¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
14¾	7	Chickasha Cot O	7¾	7	7¾	7⅞
138¾	85½	Childs Compay	25½	25½	25½	
23	15¼	Chrysler (12b)	21¼	20½	20¾	21¼
89¾	72⅝	City Ice & Fuel (2)	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	13
47½	23¾	City Ice & F pf (6½)	112½	113⅜	112⅝	113½
77¼	48	Sity Stores	19½	18⅞	19½	19
129	124	Clark Equipment (1.60†)	85½	85½	85½	86½
134	84	Cleve Graph Br (2)	10	9¾	9¾	10¼
106½	100	Cluett Peabody (3)	32¾	32¼	32½	34
66¾	39½	Coca Cola (2†)	35½	35⅛	35⅛	36
49⅛	28¼	Colgate-Palm-P (1½†)	78¾	78¼	78½	78½
100	60	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	126½	126	126⅞	
18½	12¾	Collins & Aikman (2†)	124	122¾	122¾	
53	44¼	Colo Fuel & Iron	20½	20	20¼	20⅜
9¾	6¾	Colo & Southern	103¾	103¾	103¾	
186	92½	Colo & So 1pf	57¼	56	56½	56¼
91	54¾	Colo & Southern	45½	44¾	45	45¼
32¼	21¾	Colo & So 1pf	21	21	21	
39⅞	25⅝	Columbia Gas (.40b)	25	25	25	25⅛
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	18¾	18½	18¾	18
80¾	45½	Columbia G pf B (5)	106½	106½	106½	
31	19¼	Columbia Pic vtc (1†)	31	31	31	
51¾	39½	Columbia P pf (3½)	34¾	34¾	34¾	35½
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4†)	43	42	43	
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4†)	117½	117½	117½	
128	106¼	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	66⅞	65½	65⅝	67¼
29⅞	21	Comm Invstrust (1)	111¼	111¼	111¼	
15	10	Comm Solvents (.60†)	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	
54⅞	27	Comwith & So	75⅝	73½	73⅝	78
74½	36⅝	Comwith & So pf (3)	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
87½	43	Conde Nast Pub	3½	3¼	3⅜	3½
27⅝	18¾	Cong Nairn (1.60†)	70	70	70	
42	21	Consol Cigar	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
95	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	37⅜	36¾	37½	36¾
91	61	Consol Coal vtc	17½	17½	17½	
27½	12½	Consol Coal pf vtc	91	91	91	90½
9	4½	Consol Film Ind	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
20½	15¼	Consol Film Ind	35⅜	35	35½	36⅛
48¾	27¼	Consol Film Ipf (2g)	6	5	5¼	5¼
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	17	16⅝	17	17
	3⅝	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	44¾	43¾	43⅞	44
106½	3⅜	Consol Laundries	106½	106½	106½	
17½	11½	Consol Oil (.80)	9¼	9¼	9¼	
19⅜	8¼	Consol Rys Cu pf	14¼	14	14¼	
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝
28½	15⅜	Container n (1†)	1	⅞	⅞	
35⅜	10⅝	Cont Baking A	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	20¾
4	1⅝	Cont Baking B	31⅜	30	31¼	29
109	67½	Cont Baking pf (9g)	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
87½	63⅜	Cont Can (3†)	103	102	103	
46	35⅞	Cont Insurance (1.60†)	67½	66⅝	67	67¾
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	40	40	40	40
44⅜	28½	Cont Oil (1⅛b)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
48	28	Cont Steel (1)	43	42½	43	43
69⅛	45⅝	Corn Exchange (3)	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	36¾
82½	63¾	Corn Products (3†)	64½	63⅞	64¼	64¼
7⅜	4	Cotp	68¾	67¾	68¼	67
56½	24	Crane Co	6¼	6	6	
37⅝	35	Cream of Wheat (2†)	47¾	46	47⅜	47½
38½	15⅝	Crosley Radio (1⅛b)	38½	35⅝	35⅞	
91½	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (4b)	25	25	25	26½
58¼	44¼	Brown Cork pf ww (2½)	75½	73	73½	75¾
49¾	44	Crown Cork pf xw (2½)	74¾	74½	74¾	
110	102	Crown W Pap 1pf (6½g)	47	46¾	46¾	47
24	21	Crown Zeller vtc	100¾	100¾	100¾	
10	5	Crucible Steel	17½	17½	17½	17¾
3⅝	1¼	Cuba Co	31½	31	31½	32
26	9	Cuba Rr pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
14¼	4½	Cuban Am Sug	17¾	16	16½	16
129	61½	Cuban Am Sug pf	12¾	12¾	13½	13
44⅜	34½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	28¼	28	28	28½
34¼	14¾	Curtis Publishing	14¾	14¾	14

Business and Industry

Pressure on Steel Mills for Delivery Almost Unprecedented

Commerce and Finance

Small Companies Do Most Business In United States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—The part "Big Business" is playing in the economic life of the nation will be reviewed in a report by the Twentieth Century Fund, to be published soon, it was announced here today. The report, based on "a comprehensive survey of the role of large corporations in American life," which was undertaken by the Fund, of which Edward A. Filene, of Boston, is founder and president, will be followed in the spring by others dealing with the relative profits of large and small corporations and with the salaries paid by them.

The forthcoming report shows that contrary to popular notions regarding big business, corporations with assets of more than $1,000,000 cover only two-fifths of the nation's economic activity, while individual and partnership enterprises and thousands of small concerns comprise the other three-fifths.

Manufacturing Leads

It shows further that manufacturing today far outstrips agriculture in creating national income and now produces almost one-fourth of the nation's wealth. Also it will show that 92 per cent of the manufacturing income is produced by corporations and that this represents 21.4 per cent of the total national income.

Agriculture today accounts for but 9 per cent of the national income, and of this percentage only 6 per cent is produced by corporations.

"Thus," the advance report of the survey says, "only one-half of the 1 per cent of the national income is produced by corporations engaged in agriculture and related industries."

The survey has found that "the most complete corporate domination" appears in mining and quarrying, where it reaches 96 per cent. This, however, represents only 2.3 per cent of the national income.

"In the field of finance, which includes banking, insurance, real estate, holding companies and stock and bond brokers," it continues, "corporations are not so predominant as is commonly supposed. Incorporated and unincorporated firms in this area together account for 13.6 per cent of the total national income, but 44 per cent is produced by the unincorporated concerns."

Big Concerns Conspicuous

The fund found that big corporations were so conspicuous in many industries and that there was so much interest in corporation securities and so much political and legislative concern over corporations, that the public had "lost sight of those vital areas of American industry which are not incorporated at all or in which the small or medium-sized company predominates." It was therefore that it undertook to discover "how big is 'Big Business.'"

The study was made under the sponsorship of a special committee of which Ralph E. Flanders, president of the Jones and Lamson Machine Company, is chairman. Other members of the committee are A. A. Berle Jr., Chamberlain of the City of New York; William J. Donovan, formerly assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States; Dexter M. Keezer, president of Reed College; Harry W. Laidler, director of the League for Industrial Democracy, and Laurence H. Sloan, vice-president of the Standard Statistics Company. Evans Clark, director of the fund acted as executive secretary to the committee.

The research work was done under the directorship of Dr. Rufus S. Tucker, and Alfred L. Bernheim, who was research director of two of the fund's previous studies, edited the findings.

Carloadings Rise 20 P. C. Over 1935

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported loadings of revenue freight for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, totaled 562,218 cars.

This was a decrease of 167,478 cars, or 2.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 95,530, or 20.5 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 136,814, or 32.2 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The week's loadings of various classifications, giving comparisons with preceding week, and corresponding week a year ago, follow:

	This Week	Decline From Last Week	Gain Over Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	224,875	73,562	53,767
Less-than-carlot merchandise	132,989	31,125	13,636
Coal	123,956	38,483	6,382
Grain and grain products	24,188	9,619	4,444
Western districts	15,111	5,429	3,209
Livestock	9,861	4,906	44
Western districts	7,199	3,897	28
Forest products	28,399	7,332	11,332
Ore	7,523	1,678	4,058
Coke	10,427	773	1,867

Dividend Increases Doubled in 1936

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 4

More than twice as many favorable dividend changes in 1936 as in 1935 were reported today by Standard Statistics Company. The total was 3529, against 1549 the previous year.

Extra dividends increased to 1750 from 802, swelled by year-end disbursements to obtain credits under the federal surtax on undistributed earnings. Increased dividends numbered 795 against 301, resumption 341 against 219 and initial payments 643 against 227.

Unfavorable changes fell to 105 from 245, including 47 omissions, against 103 and 58 reductions compared with 142.

The December records showed 977 favorable changes, compared with 578 in November and 329 in December, 1935. Extras totaled 589 against 358 the preceding month and 183 in December, 1935.

Upturn of 3.3 P. C. In Manufacturing During November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—November manufacturing activity, as measured by the total number of man-hours worked, increased 3.3 per cent over October, according to the National Industrial Conference Board's regular survey of wages, hours and employment in 25 manufacturing industries.

This gain was the result of an increase of 3 per cent in the number of workers employed and an advance of 0.2 per cent in the average hours worked per wage earner.

Total pay roll disbursements in November were 4.3 per cent higher than in the preceding month. Average hourly earnings were 0.8 per cent higher than in October. Average weekly earnings advanced from $25.51 in October to $25.84 in November, a gain of 1.3 per cent. Since the cost of living increased quite moderately from October to November, real weekly earnings were 1.2 per cent higher in November than in October.

The Conference Board's report shows that since November, 1935, 11.3 per cent more workers have been added to the pay rolls. The total man hours worked exceeded those of a year ago by 18.9 per cent, and total payroll disbursements by 23.3 per cent. An increase in average hourly earnings of 3.1 per cent and in the average work week of 7 per cent, raised weekly earnings 10.8 per cent. Although living costs rose from November, 1935, to November, 1936, the increase was considerably less than the advance in weekly earnings, with the result that real weekly earnings were 7.8 per cent higher in November, 1936, than a year ago.

A comparison of conditions in November, 1936, with those prevailing in 1929, shows that the number of workers employed in the 25 industries is now only 5 per cent less than in 1929. Average hourly earnings are now 5.8 per cent higher. Because of a shorter work week, average weekly earnings are 9.5 per cent below the average for the year 1929. Real weekly earnings, however, are 5.6 per cent higher than in 1929.

Department Store Trade in 1936 Up 12 P. C. Over 1935

BOSTON (AP)—David E. Moeser, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association and general manager of Conrad & Co., estimated 1936 sales of department stores and apparel specialty shops would show a gain of about 12 per cent over 1935 when the returns finally are tabulated.

"Sales throughout the country for the recent holiday season set a new high figure for recovery," he said.

"It is worthy of note that during the past 12 months customers have been buying better quality merchandise.

"At the close of 1936 retail stocks of merchandise were not excessive, which will require rebuilding of inventories in keeping with continued favorable retail trade during the year ahead.

"There is definite evidence that we are changing from a buyer's to a seller's market. Due caution must be exercised so that this transition does not result in unwarranted price increases out of proportion with increases in real wages and consumer purchasing power.

"Retail merchandising in a period of rising prices—will present many complex problems during the year ahead. But I think I can safely say that retailers are optimistic on the outlook for the next 12 months."

Steel Operations Snap Back to 79 P. C. of Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel mill operations snapped back to 79 per cent of capacity during the past week, regaining about all the loss witnessed during Christmas week, declared the magazine Steel.

"The only unfavorable factor is the labor situation in the automotive industry," says the publication.

"Probably no December in recent years, certainly not since World War days, has seen such pressure on mills and such consistently high operating rate as the closing days of 1936," the magazine added.

Last week's operating rate showed the following post-Christmas recoveries:

Pittsburgh, 10 points to 77 per cent; Chicago, 13 points to 77; eastern Pennsylvania, 4½ to 52; Youngstown, 10 to 78; Wheeling, 4 to 92; Cleveland, 9 to 77; Buffalo, 37 to 84; Detroit, 8 to 100.

"With December estimated," Steel said, "steel ingot production in 1936 totaled about 47,876,000 gross tons, compared with 33,417,985 tons in 1935. This is the largest output since 1929, with 54,312,279 tons.

"Pig iron also made a heavy gain, total production with December estimated being 31,078,000 gross tons, compared with 21,040,483 tons in 1935. However, pig iron in 1936 fell slightly below the total of 31,441,488 tons in 1930."

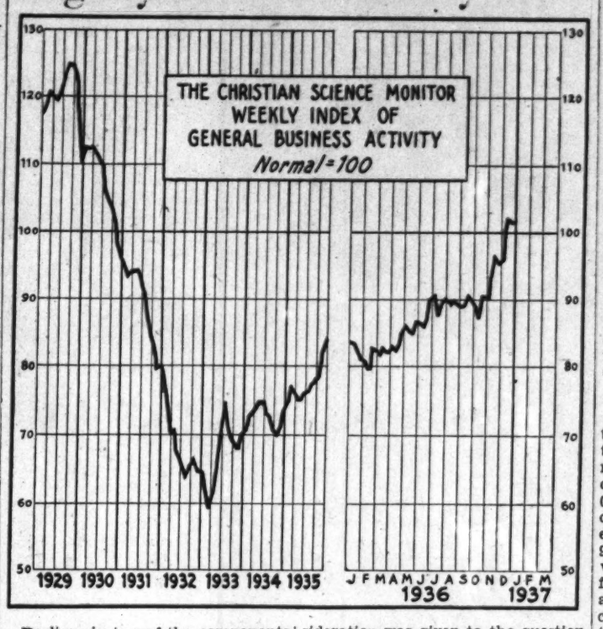
Steel said the industry is firmly on the higher price basis announced several weeks ago for first-quarter delivery. Heavy backlogs in practically all products assure steady production near the current rate for at least several weeks.

"Mill books are better balanced than for several years, buying of heavy steel products in the past few months having been greater than for some time," the publication continued.

"Rail tonnages on books are unusually large, giving occupation to mills that had been less actively employed than those producing light products."

Shape awards increased about 5000 tons over the preceding week to 32,486 tons, compared to a weekly average of 21,765 tons for 1936 and 17,081 tons for 1935.

Monitor Weekly Business Index Slightly Lower in Holiday Week



Declines in two of the components of The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity lowered the index to 101.4 (preliminary) on Dec. 26 from 101.7 on Dec. 19. This compares with 83.8 on Dec. 28, 1935.

Miscellaneous freight car loadings showed a substantial decline even after allowances had been made for the shorter week and the usual seasonal decrease. Power production was slightly lower on an adjusted basis. Bank debits outside New York City, on the other hand, rose well above the previous week's figure.

As was noted in The Christian Science Monitor for Saturday, Jan. 2, certain changes have been made in The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity, in order that a more accurate measure of present business conditions may be shown.

Long term trend lines, or so-called normals, have been computed for the three components of the index. When the index was first constructed consideration was given to the question of trend, but the length and severity of the depression and the subsequent brief period of recovery made determination of future trend for the component series difficult.

Certain factors tended to offset each other—namely, the growth element in the power series resulting from the further electrification of industry and increase in domestic use of electricity, and the lag in the miscellaneous car loadings figures due in large part to the inroads made by the trucking business.

It was therefore deemed advisable at that time to assume temporarily a horizontal trend for these series. Inasmuch as the trend for bank debits outside New York City, the third component of the index, was very gradual in the 20's, a horizontal trend was also assumed for this series.

With the continued rise in power production, however, it has been necessary to take into account the growth element in that industry and to eliminate that factor from the series and consequently from the index itself.

This has been done by fitting a trend line to the logarithms of the annual averages and dividing the seasonally adjusted weekly figures by the corresponding amounts determined from the line of trend as the normal.

Trend lines were also computed for the other two components. A change was made in the statistical adjustment used to reduce the differences in the amplitude of fluctuations of the series. Electric power output, for which the range of fluctuations is considerably narrower than that for either of the other two series, has been adjusted to reduce this difference. As a consequence, the range of fluctuations for the index itself has been widened.

In view of the additional data which have become available since the index was first computed, the seasonal indexes were inspected and some minor revisions made.

The following table gives the revised combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and trend for the last quarter of 1936 and for Dec. 28, 1935:

	Bank debits outside NYC	Elec power output	Misc car load'gs	Comb'd index
Oct. 3, '36	84.0	99.1	92.3	88.8
Oct. 10, '36	79.4	98.6	93.4	87.5
Oct. 17, '36	82.1	98.3	95.0	88.8
Oct. 24, '36	87.2	97.8	95.6	90.6
Oct. 31, '36	85.0	98.0	97.6	90.6
Nov. 7 '36	82.6	97.2	100.2	90.4
Nov. 14, '36	87.8	97.4	104.2	93.5
Nov. 21, '36	94.0	98.4	106.4	96.6
Nov. 28, '36	90.8	99.0	106.2	95.7
Dec. 5, '36	89.0	99.5	108.7	96.1
Dec. 12, '36	93.6	100.5	116.2	100.4
Dec. 19, '19	101.6	95.8	116.5	101.7
Dec. 26, '36*	106.5	95.2	111.2	101.4
Dec. 28, '35	81.6	93.0	85.2	83.8

*Preliminary.

R. W. D.

New Construction In South in 1936 Sets High Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The total of construction contracts awarded in the South during 1936 was lifted by industrial expansion as well as by encouraging activity in the general building field to $939,264,000, a record for all time, according to the Daily Construction Bulletin.

Awards for all classes of work in December amounted to $79,851,000 of which $41,875,000 was for industrial expansion, including several important additions to railroad facilities and announcement of award of contracts for large paper plants in Virginia and North Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

General Building Rises

General building for December totaled $10,945,000, much more than twice the total recorded for the corresponding month of 1935, and a decided improvement over the $9,142,000 figure for the preceding month of 1936. The December, 1936, general building figures included $2,970,000 for apartment and hotel work, $85,000 for association and fraternal buildings $685,000 for bank and office buildings, $215,000 for churches, $5,280,000 for dwelling erection and $1,710,000 for store improvements.

Industrial and engineering awards in December amounted to $45,370,000 making the total for 1936 more than $414,000,000.

Awards for road, street and paving projects in December aggregated $15,485,000 as compared with $12,625,000 for the preceding month. Awards for highway work during the entire year totaled $230,036,000.

Public building contracts in December represented a valuation of $8,051,000 the lowest of any month for the year. Federal, state and municipal construction awards in December were $5,036,000. School contracts were valued at $3,015,000.

Many New Plants

The year of 1936 stands out as an important period in southern industrial history. More than $322,000,000 have been invested in new plants and improvements in the South. Notable in the expansion was the rapid growth of paper mills in the South. Over $60,000,000 was the amount invested for new paper plants.

Preparations were being made to proceed, as contracts were let on the $3,500,000 plant at Franklin, Va., for the Chesapeake Camp Corporation, on the $5,000,000 plant at Plymouth, N. C., for the Kieckhefer Container Corporation and on the $7,000,000 plant at Fernandina, Fla., for the Container Corporation of America.

Other plants included in the array are for Union Bag and Paper Company, Savannah, Ga., three units costing $10,250,000; Champion Paper and Fibre Company, at Houston, Texas, a $3,500,000 unit nearing completion with another in the offing.

The $5,000,000 West Virginia Pulp and Paper plant at Charleston, S. C., and the $4,000,000 Crossett Lumber plant at Crossett, Ark., and the $8,000,000 Southern Kraft plant at Georgetown, S. C., and the $7,000,000 Brunswick Pulp and Paper plant at Brunswick, Ga.

Textile Expansion

The amount expended for expanding textile operations during the year is placed at $22,000,000. Tubize-Chatillon Corporation carried out a $2,500,000 program at Rome, Ga. Celanese Corporation of America at Amcelle, Md., added to its power plant. Pepperell Manufacturing Company already operating in Alabama and Georgia started moving looms and other equipment from the North to the South. B. F. Goodrich erected additions at the Martha Mills, Silvertown, Ga.

The Viscose Company exercised its option to purchase a site for a new rayon plant at Front Royal, Va. This company is adding to its existing facilities in that State. Important additions were started at du Pont's rayon plant at Ampthill, near Richmond, Va. Contract was awarded for a $750,000 silk and rayon goods plant for Wilbert J. Carter and Associates at Greensboro, N. C. Extension of the Peerless Woolen Mills, near Chattanooga, Tenn., involved expenditures of $400,000.

Expansion of the South's iron and steel producing facilities was started at a cost of $53,000,000. Two major programs for the country's largest producers of steel were announced. United States initiated a program for expending $31,000,000 in the Birmingham area for its subsidiary, the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, and most of a $35,000,000 program announced by Bethlehem Steel was scheduled for its tidewater plant at Sparrows Point, near Baltimore, Md. Gulf States Steel planned a $2,000,000 program and Republic Steel made coal mine improvements at Sayreton, Ala.

Oil Interests Active

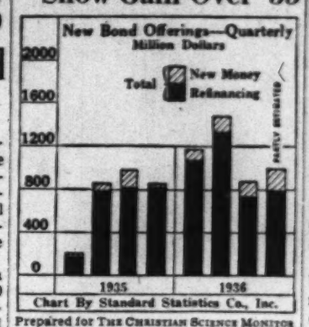
Gas and oil interests were especially active during the year in improving and adding to their facilities. Shell Petroleum Corporation started on a $1,500,000 combination crude oil and cracking unit at Houston, Texas. Humble Pipe Line Company, Houston, proceeded to construct a $1,250,000 67-mile line from its Longvies pumping station to the Talco oil fields.

American Liberty Pipe Line Company let contract for a $2,500,000, 115-mile line from the East Texas field to the Gulf coast. Solvex Refineries built a $1,000,000 plant at Gladewater, Texas. Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., prepared plans for a $700,000 refinery in the vicinity of Dumas, Texas.

Lucey Petroleum Company is constructing a refinery at Mount Pleasant, Texas. Texas-Empire Pipe Line Company began on a $4,500,000 pipe line to move oil from Sheldon, Mo., to Virginia, Ill.

Atlantic Refining made ready to start building a $1,000,000 terminal at Wilmington, N. C. Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, Union Carbide & Carbon subsidiary, developed plans for a $2,000,000 plant at Catlettsburg, Ky.

New Bond Offerings Show Gain Over '35



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Total bond financing in 1936 is estimated at about $4,630,000,000, against about $2,695,000,000 in 1935.

More significant is the increase in new money financing, which accounted for some $580,000,000 of the 1936 total, against only $270,000,000 in 1935.

Farm Machinery Makers Expected To Have Good 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The satisfactory earnings improvement experienced by agricultural machinery and implement manufacturers generally during 1936 should continue in 1937, according to a new report appearing in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

This is predicated on the $9,530,000,000 farm income estimated for 1936 as against $7,000,000,000 in 1935, on the advancing prices of agricultural produce and on the substantial potential replacement demand, built up through the depression years by subnormal buying.

"The optimistic outlook for 1937 is brightened still further by the advance in foreign sales," the report states. "Normally accounting for about one fifth of the total business farm machinery exports rose 29.5 per cent during the first nine months of 1936, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. Of particular import was the 40 per cent gain in September, 1936, exports which amounted to $3,807,000. Even more significant was the fact that exports of tractors and parts accounted for 69 per cent of the September, 1936, figure.

"In the domestic picture, agricultural machinery manufacturers are doubtless feeling the adverse effects of the 1936 drought. The extent to which sales, and consequently profits, have been reduced from drought-stricken areas is indeterminable. However, with farmers' cash income in October, 1936, mounting to $886,000,000, or nearly 18 per cent in excess of that indicated for September, total sales should remain well above 1935 levels."

$10,000,000 Issue By Union Oil Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A $10,000,000 issue of Union Oil Company of California 15-year 3½ per cent debentures, with certain conversion privileges, is scheduled to be made during the first part of the week to holders of the company's outstanding 4 per cent debentures and to the public.

The offering is to be made by an underwriting group consisting of Dillon, Read & Co., William R. Staats Company, Blyth & Co., Inc., Dean Witter & Co., Pacific Company of California and Bancamerica-Blair Corporation. The public offering price is to be 105½.

A portion of the proceeds is to be used to retire the company's outstanding $7,500,000 4 per cent convertible debentures and for the construction of a 12,000-barrel cracking plant at an estimated cost of $1,900,000.

Chilean Nitrate Industry Enjoys Better Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—Another year of slow but certain recovery was reported at the annual meeting of the Chilean Nitrate & Iodine Sales Corporation, the great monopoly concern which finally emerged three years ago from the post-war bankrupt conditions of the premier national industry. Finance Minister Gustavo Ross presided over the gathering of directors and shareholders representative of the principal American, British, Chilean and other international producing interests.

The directors' report revealed a profit of £2,123,738. The accounting was based on reduction to sterling at the trans-Atlantic rate of $5.0225 per pound and an Anglo-Chilean rate of $130.585 pesos per pound. Twenty-five per cent of the profits legally accrue to the Chilean Government and the remainder is distributed among the producers on the basis of their sales quotes and industrial costs.

Nitrate production during the year was 7.26 per cent greater than that of the 1934-35 year and exports were up 5.59 per cent over the same year. Two more producers joined the corporation during the year; four plants renewed and two plants suspended production. The total number of workers and employees occupied in the industry at June 30 was 25,494, as compared with 23,873 June 30, 1935. Since the latter date there has been a general readjustment of wages and salaries to improve the conditions of workers and staff.

Total world sales of nitrate were 5.6 per cent greater in 1935-36 than in 1934-35, which, in turn, had been 31.8 per cent greater than the previous year, 1933-34.

Unfortunately, nitrate continued to be subjected, it was reported, to barriers and restrictions, impeding free competition in markets where there is agricultural preference for the natural fertilizer. This prejudiced the Chilean industry and was a serious obstacle to the re-establishment of international trade.

After referring to scientific investigations and to a 22 per cent increase in technical personnel, the report referred to the fact that the Chilean Central Bank's credits, which totalled 249,567,809 pesos (roughly $31,000,000 at par) on the organization of the corporation in January, 1934, had been reduced to 8,725,266 pesos (roughly $1,100,000) by June 30, 1936.

The corporation had no difficulty in 1935-36 operations, having sufficient credit in Chile, London and New York. Special credits had been maintained in some countries as a result of compensation trade based on nitrate.

The corporation's debentures, totaling £2,726,100 and $38,036,000, had been reduced by amortization up to June 30, 1936, for account of the companies affected by its service, to £2,540,300 and $35,204,000.

As regards iodine, competitive policy had continued in all markets, excepting those where it was impeded by special legislation. Sales increased by 59 per cent over last year.

The Week in Wall Street

Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market had its expected year-end rally last week, attributed almost entirely to seasonal influences, particularly tax operations, rather than to a change in the consensus of opinion regarding the business outlook, although the steels closed near the top as a result principally of the continued good news about how 80 per cent operations may be seen in January. Selling seemed more insistent in those securities near their year's lows than those near the top.

Chief deterrents to confidence were, as during the previous week, Congress and labor troubles, with the latter preponderant. Motor shares are off substantially from the recovery high levels, presumably in anticipation of a decline in output, a rise in costs, and trouble with union organizers.

The Motor Outlook

The one favorable element in the picture, some Wall Street people feel, is that the motors have been producing heavily for the last two months, and the spring demand will not materialize until March, so that the industry is in a good position to let its employees sit down for a while, inside the shop if not outside. However, there is some chance that a slowdown in motor operations will bring a slight slowdown in steel operations.

People in the Street are still talking at great length about the interest rates and whether they may turn up from here for good, as was indicated by the violent bump in the bond market in the last fortnight. The question is whether the recent decline in Government bonds, upon news of a possible increase in reserve requirements, may turn out to be, like the dip last summer, merely a thank-you-marm, or whether it may be the forerunner of a more pronounced decline.

There were slight stirrings of higher rates in the short-term money market. Two hundred and seventy-three-day Treasury bills sold at a bank discount rate of 0.328 per cent, the highest for such a maturity in two years. There was no change in rates on trade bills, but the banks are rumored talking about putting up the call money rate again this month. "Federal funds" were more active.

Those "Guaranteed Investments"

The market for new capital issues ran into some reluctant buyers, and a number of issues recently offered backed down to the syndicate bid, and even sold below in the "guaranteed investment" or bootleg new issues market.

(A "guaranteed investment" offering comes on the market in the following way: An imaginary syndicate brings out an issue at, say, 100. Certain members of the syndicate get the bond to sell at a ¾ point discount. They pay 99¼, but are bound by the unwritten code of the Street, still carried over without enforcement from NRA days, to sell at 100. They change their minds about the bonds, and do not or cannot sell them at 100. Instead, they sell some at 99½, thus breaking the rule, but getting their money back plus a ¼ point. However, if these cut-rate bonds come back on the market and the syndicate has to buy them to hold the price at 100 until distribution is complete, then there is trouble for the price-cutting member. To avoid being found out, therefore, the house sells at 99½ with a "guarantee" from the buyer that the purchase is an "investment," at least until dissolution of the syndicate, and will not reappear in the market. This is the making of a "guaranteed investment." Since everybody involved is out for quick profits, the "guaranteed investment" does go to market, but not to the open market. It is traded round to anyone who will promise not to offer it to the syndicate. Syndicate leaders and members dislike the existence of a "g. i. market" and ignore it.)

Conditions last week were somewhat better in the previous week, however. There was quite a rally in listed bonds, U. S. Government obligations with an upturn that restored half the losses since the 15th. Corporate bonds did well, particularly second-grade rails.

Interest Rate Trend Up

Of course the leading argument for higher rates is that with the new Treasury "sterilization" policy, excess reserves cannot go anywhere but down, and so interest rates cannot go anywhere but up. This argument obtained some reinforcement last week from the large weekly increase in "all other" or commercial loans, bringing the year's gain up to nearly 25 per cent and indicating that the long downswing in commercial borrowings is apparently at an end. This was in turn partly explained by the strength in commodity prices.

In any case prolonged continuance of these two phenomena—rising commodity prices and swelling commercial loans—would set interest rates rising. They need not necessarily rise very fast. A further stimulus might be the anticipated shift next year in capital flotations, from refunding, to "new money" offerings.

On the other side is, of course, the standard argument that the U. S. Treasury will use its affiliate, the Reserve system, for the same purpose that the brokers and commercial banks are charged with having used their investment trusts—as a bag; and that as long as the Treasury has heavy refunding ahead, it will run true to historic form and give no countenance to credit moves which really raise its borrowing costs.

Commodity Price Levels Up

Commodity markets continued to rival stock markets for activity. Rubber had a substantial setback; tire inventories are rumored very high. Copper went to 12 cents, copper shares moving up in advance, as usual. Sugar, which has been quiet for a long time, broke out on the upside by passing 3 cents to the highest price since 1928.

A seat on the New York Stock Exchange sold for $129,000, the sixth successive increase since the $89,000 paid a few weeks ago, when an attack of nerves, following SEC Chairman Landis' grim-jawed remarks at the Augusta convention of the Investment Bankers' Association, drove seat prices down sharply from $135,000.

Report of Manufacturers' Trust that it earned $1.46 in the last quarter against $1.26 in the same quarter of 1935 helped the bank stock market to a slight year-end rally. This market, however, has not done well in recent months, despite evidence that bank earnings were better this year than last. Failure of the New York bank stocks to move ahead aggressively on the higher-interest rumors seems to support the thesis that the money market will not be appreciably tightened in the next few months. However, the inertia may be awaiting for the big news on Jan. 12, when a large proportion of the local banks hold their annual stockholders' meetings.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

ards. It would reduce the national product which we all share in the form of income. Already in several industries the supply factor, even at the present quota of hours worked, cannot keep pace with the demand. In particular industries a lowering of work hours is more practicable than in others.

* * *

Finally the wage rate, or the amount of hourly wages, remains to be considered. This is apparently what Major Berry means when he talks about the "decrease in wages." Such a decrease, however, does not appear in Dr. Wolman's conspectus. "Hourly earnings in all manufacturing industries combined," he says, "were apparently not much affected" by the passing of the NRA.

The NRA decision came to an end on May 27, 1935. Between May, 1935, and August 1933, the average hourly earnings of factory labor remained practically stationary. In some industries wages were reduced materially; in others they rose. But in none did the decline exceed 10 per cent. According to the data, the average for all manufacturing industries was 57 cents in August, 1936, and it was 57 cents in May, 1935. I should imagine that by the end of the year the rate was higher.

Single instances of wage-cutting such as the President gave of the New England garment worker should not be allowed to give the impression of any general "breakdown" in labor standards. The facts simply do not support such an impression.

Five New Banks Opened

CHICAGO—Five new banks were opened during the past week, one in North Carolina, three in Indiana, and one in North Dakota, with a reopened bank in Kentucky, according to the Weekly Banking Market released by Rand McNally Bankers Monthly.

Clark, Dodge & Co.

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January 1, 1937

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NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

A CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE BANK

Condensed Statement of Condition December 31, 1936

RESOURCES

Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank		$ 123,868,797.23
Due from Banks		80,502,914.32
Securities of the United States		
Government and Federal Agencies	466,407,933.35	
State, County and Municipal Bonds	99,285,818.43	
Other Bonds and Securities	58,831,432.38	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	2,505,000.00	
Loans and Discounts	532,076,985.74	
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	4,124,729.85	
Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults	34,759,818.21	
Other Real Estate Owned	5,592,407.61	
Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills	22,863,943.25	
Other Resources	1,137,844.21	
TOTAL RESOURCES		$1,430,337,200.58

LIABILITIES

Capital		$ 50,000,000.00
Surplus		34,100,000.00
Undivided Profits		20,924,112.28
Reserves		3,115,085.23
Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		23,221,284.42
DEPOSITS:		
Commercial	464,042,934.42	
Savings	834,933,824.21	1,298,976,758.63
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$1,430,337,200.58

This statement includes the figures of the London, England, banking office of Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., and does not include the nine banking offices of the Bank of America (a California State Bank) under the same management.

STATEWIDE

475 Branches Serving All California

Boston Bruins' Manager Stirs Up Interest in National Hockey League

Credit to Art Ross For New Hockey Boom

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	10	4	6	51	37	24
Detroit	10	4	6	49	43	24
Boston	10	3	6	50	45	23
Chicago	4	6	10	26	36	14
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	12	2	7	58	50	26
Montreal	7	6	8	40	44	20
Toronto	7	2	10	45	48	16
Americans	6	3	13	45	61	15

Results Jan. 2,

Montreal 0, Toronto 0 (Overtime).
Canadiens 5, Americans 1.

Results Jan. 3

Boston 3, Rangers 2.
Detroit 4, Toronto 2.
Canadiens 4, Americans 2.
Montreal 3, Chicago 1.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hockey has regained favor with the Boston fandom again. Last night definitely proved that when over 15,000 stormed the Boston Garden and viewed the Bruins beat the New York Rangers, 3 to 2.

Statistics of intimate financial nature are rare as unearthed gold nuggets. Some palpable truths on receipts and attendances may be dug out, but for the most part the rink and hockey powers-that-be jealously guard actual figures.

During the past three years the Bruins have done little more than hold their own regarding annual receipts and expenses. Part of the drag has been attributed to the financial requirements of maintaining the Boston Cubs. This season the Cubs were abandoned.

Right now the Bruins are far ahead of recent years in attendance and money. Continuation will reap a handsome profit for both the Bruins and the Boston Garden. There are numerous reasons for the rapid growth, but the real motivating cause is none other than Art Ross himself.

Ross a Great Character

This fellow Ross is one of hockey's greatest characters. He has the ability to turn the entire league into a turmoil by a mere remark. He creates sworn enemies, columns of publicity and packed houses by statements and plans. His so-called sworn enemies are purposely brought into the open and the so-called feuds bring people and dollars through the gates to the satisfaction of both Ross and his "targets."

Conny Smythe of the Maple Leafs, Lester Patrick of the Rangers and Tommy Gorman of the Maroons are the particular targets of Ross. They appreciate the value of the publicity and are equally quick to retort in the press. When the teams collide, the tension thus created in the fans spreads to the players and great hockey games grow from mediocre affairs.

When the Rangers played here Nov. 17, Art Ross and Lester Patrick had not opened fire with their verbal barrage to steam up interest. The Ranger team was an unknown sextet with several new and young players. They rudely shocked the Boston hockey fans and Ross by trimming the locals, 6-1. Since then the silver-haired orator from New York and Don Arturo have attacked each other in the press, not for personal dislike, but purely for publicity purpose, and the result has been profitable.

From $7000 to $18,000

There was something around a $7000 house at that first Ranger game here. Since then the Bruins have played two tie games against the Rangers in New York before near-capacity houses. Last night the press and public alike were aroused to expect a great game and the financial return vaulted from $7000 at the time of the Nov. 17 game to $18,000 last night.

Early in the current campaign Ross brought out his idea of challenging other clubs to play open hockey on a $1000 forfeit plan in the event that any team failed to open up. Some accepted, others refused, and opinion was radical for and against the idea. Ross did not

By a Staff Photographer

Art Ross

care one iota what opinion was formed, he accomplished his purpose. Publicity, interest, and open hockey resulted and that is what he sought. No team which accepted the challenge has been forced to pay the $1000 yet.

Open hockey prevails throughout most of the circuit. Only Toronto and Chicago have subjected themselves to the accusing finger of playing defensive hockey. Toronto hardly can be classed a defensive team, but the finger points because they did play a defensive game in their one appearance here this season. Chicago has aroused the ire of all clubs at one time or another for refusal to play open hockey.

No Time for Feuds

This open hockey has bettered the game. The contests are faster, more interesting and much more thrilling. So fast is the play and so keen is the competition that with one or two exceptions the games themselves have been the cleanest in many years. The players hardly have time to develop any of those distasteful personel feuds.

So far this season the Bruins have played nine home games and while exact figures are not available, the receipts and attendances are far in excess of last season. An estimate average for the nine games on a conservative basis would place a figure of a little better than 12,000 at each game. Last night was a complete sell-out and tomorrow night, when the Detroit Red Wings, world champions, play, another sell-out is certain.

Attendances around the circuit have increased generally and much of it can be directly credited to Art Ross with the $1000 open challenge. Canadiens, under the management of Cecil Hart, are way ahead of last year; Toronto is slow getting under way in winning games but attendances have not suffered; Americans are ahead of last year and only the Montreal Maroons are lagging in a prosperous outlook.

Naturally the game of hockey needs great players such as the Shores, Conachers, Clancys, etc., winning teams, and other attractions, but most of all it needs men of the vision and foresight of Art Ross, who does the right thing at the right time and sometimes does the wrong thing, but seldom without hidden purpose.

Games This Week

Tomorrow

Detroit at Boston Bruins.
Canadiens at Montreal.
Americans at Rangers.

Thursday

Boston Bruins at Chicago.
Detroit at Americans.
Toronto at Canadiens.

Saturday

Rangers at Montreal.
Canadiens at Toronto.

Sunday

Boston Bruins at Detroit.
Toronto at Chicago.
Montreal at Rangers.

Bees Beat Red Sox South by Four Days

Bill McKechnie's Boston Bees will start spring training activities four days ahead of their intra-city rivals, the Red Sox, it was learned over the week end. The National Leaguers will report at St. Petersburg, Fla., on Feb. 25, it is announced by President Bob Quinn, two days earlier than the first squad of pitchers and catchers reached the training base last year. Infielders and outfielders, as usual, will put in an appearance a week later.

The Red Sox batterymen are scheduled to arrive at their Sarasota headquarters on March 1, and the remainder of the squad seven days later.

'Ice Follies'

Just as Ziegfeld Follies produced dozens of the great stars of the stage, revues and radio, so is "Ice Follies of 1937" uncovering new talent in American skating circles and bringing it to stardom. The big skating show with its cast of 50 professional ice stars will appear at Boston Garden, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Bess Ehrhardt, the 20-year-old star from Superior, Wis., who will skate in three numbers in "Ice Follies of 1937" is one of the prize surprises of the big skating revue. In one year this lovely youngster has risen from the ranks of the front line in group numbers until she ranks as one of the top notch American skaters.

Heinie Brock, the famous skating clown from St. Paul, who has been an attraction at all ice carnivals in the northwest for many years, but is little known nationally, is another star of the big ice revue who is establishing a reputation for comic burlesque on skates and has been called the Leon Errol of the ice.

A few months ago Lois Dworshak was a coed at Carleton College in Minnesota, little known except in her own home town, but she steppd right into a solo skating act in "Ice Follies of 1936" and is making even a bigger success with the second edition of the show which opened in Chicago on Christmas Day and is now on a coast-to-coast tour of 30 major American cities.

The four Nelson Sisters from Minneapolis were invited to head the skating show at the Hotel New Yorker after their success in "Ice Follies of 1936" but they chose to continue with "Ice Follies of 1937."

Laverne Busher, a Kansas City girl, who was a star in the skating show at the Dallas Centennial Exposition is another youngster who is skating to fame in "Ice Follies of 1937."

Hardly less prominent as a Boston attraction is the foreign dua, Idi Papez and Karl Zwack of Austria, former European amateur figure skating champions, and only recently turned professional to show their skill in the Ice Follies.

Eastern Fives Resume League Play This Week

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Following the holiday breathing spell, during which intersectional tours supplied most of the interesting features, the East's two major college basketball leagues resume operations this week.

The Eastern Intercollegiate Conference opens its championship season with two games Wednesday night and by the end of the week it would be possible to get some sort of a line on Carnegie Tech's chances of retaining the title. The eastern Intercollegiate League title race, now led by Pennsylvania as the result of a couple of pre-Christmas games, will be resumed Saturday night with every team but Yale in action.

Carnegie begins its conference title defense Wednesday against Georgetown, which looks like one of the strong contenders on the basis of tune-up performances. The Hoyas have defeated some strong opponents, including Princeton and New York University. The same night Pittsburgh, which had only fair success against strong mid-western competition before the holidays, encounters a strong Temple outfit. Both games will be played in Pittsburgh.

Georgetown plays its second game against West Virginia, always a dangerous team on its home floor, at Morgantown Thursday while Pitt and Carnegie clash Saturday night.

Pennsylvania, victorious over Harvard in its opening game, meets Dartmouth at Philadelphia Saturday to seek its second league triumph. The Indians have made a poor showing in outside contests so far. Some indication of the outcome should be seen Wednesday when Penn plays Penn State, a Conference member, and Dartmouth tackles Brown in preparatory games.

Princeton and Columbia make their seasonal debuts in league competition Saturday. The Tigers, looking none too strong, play at home against Harvard, rated a highly promising team on the basis of its victory over Cornell after it had been betten by Penn. Columbia's league champions play Cornell at Ithaca. Yale, inactive in the league, plays Army at West Point the same day.

Parker Bests Grant In Sugar Bowl Tennis

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4 (AP)—Frankie Parker, the nation's second ranking tennis player, combined great backhand stroking and finely placed baseline shots to defeat Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant, of Atlanta, 7—5, 6—2, 7—5, in the finals of the Sugar Bowl Tennis Tournament, Saturday.

The youthful Lawrenceville, N. J., prep school star had little trouble triumphing over the ace from Atlanta in a duel marked by sensational volleying.

Grant, rated third among the nation's stars for the second straight year, opened up with a flash of bewildering shots that threatened to make a rout of the battle, played in intermittent showers before more than 500 fans.

Mangrum Wins Playoff

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 4 (AP)—Ray Mangrum defeated Tony Manero, the national open champion, in an 18-hole playoff today for the top money in the Miami open golf tournament, shooting a par 70 to Manero's 73. Manero had been 1 up at the turn, but the 26-year-old Dayton professional came home in a blazing 33, 2 under par, that was worth the $500 first prize. Manero received second money of $400 and they split the gallery fees.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Baltimore 2, Pittsburgh 2.
Hershey Bars 2, N. Y. Rovers 1.
Sea Gulls 5, N. Y. Rovers 1.

European Pair Skaters at Garden

Idi Papez and Karl Zwack of Austria

They Recently Turned Professional to Appear in a Coast-to-Coast Tour of the United States

Great Lawn Tennis Season Launched by Americans

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—United States lawn tennis launched what appears to be its most interesting, if not most successful year over the week end, with the announcemnt of the national rankings, the final plans for the most ambitious professional tour ever undertaken, and the conclusion of the first championships, the national junior and boys' indoor, with plans looming in the background for an international professional championship and possibly a lifting of the ban on open championships by the International Federation, the chief obstacle at present.

A complete reorganization of the oustanding players, both men and women, brought a tremendous advance to the younger players, retirement of the old-time standbys to much lower places. Among the men, J. Donald Budge, first, and Frank A. Parker, second, are all in the early stages of their careers, while Bryan M. Grant Jr., third, though a contender for a number of seasons, is a newcomer in the upper ranks. The two real veterans are Gregory S. Mangin and John W. Van Ryn, who made their debuts in the first 10 in 1930, with Grant reaching it a year later.

Five New Names

But the balance of the group are all new this season, with Robert S. Riggs, John McDiarmid, Charles R. Harris, Joseph N. Hunt and Arthur Hendrix, entirely new to the list.

The chief sensation of the women's singles ranking is the selection of Alice I. Marble, to head the list. All season the public has been informed from various sources, such as S. Wallis Myers, Pierre Gillou, and recently by Frederick J. Perry, that Helen H. Jacobs was the outstanding player, and that Miss Marble was only about third or fourth. But the committee, with Mrs. Jeanette C. Hitchcock as women's chairman, though authorized by the rules to depart from the championship in the ranking if they desired, felt that the performance of Miss Marble in defeating Miss Jacobs at Forest Hills was outstanding, and gave her the preference. Miss Marble had been out of competition for two seasons, and was ranked only twice before, in 1933 and 1934, when she was seventh and third.

Here also a number of new candidates were judged worthy of first 10 honors. Helen Pedersen, on her record in Eastern tournaments was placed sixth, but the most prominent debut was that of Dorothy Bundy, the young daughter of Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, who displayed such good tennis that she won her way to eighth place, with Katherine Winthrop, of Boston, also promoted to the ninth position for the first time, while Gracyn Wheeler, of Los Angeles, was promoted in her second listing from sixth to fourth. The other veterans, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Carolin Babcock, Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, and Mrs. Mary Greef Harris, all stayed in about their old positions.

Reverse Positions

In the doubles, Budge and Gene Mako and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. van Ryn, first and second, simply reversed their positions of the previous year, while Mangin, with a new partner in Parker, and Henry M. Culley, also with a new partner, Joseph N. Hunt, were third and fifth. But the sensation was a young California pair, Robert L. Riggs and Wayne Sabin, who fought their way to fourth place against the veteran opposition confronting them. Just entering college this fall, they bid fair to play a great part in Davis Cup play in another year or two at least. Parker had played with F. X. Shields, who has dropped out of play this season, while Mangin had R. Berkeley Bell as his partner the year before. Allison also dropped out of singles, as did Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Clifford S. Sutter.

The new impresario of professional tennis tours, S. Howard Voshell, with his partner, Francis T. Hunter, has mapped out and completed plans for the most comprehensive tour ever attempted by professional players, with Frederick J. Perry, world amateur champion, making his debut at Madison Square Garden this coming Wednesday, encountering his most natural opponent, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., who was his predecessor, both among the amateurs and in turning professional, while George M. Lott Jr., former United States doubles champion, and Bruce Barnes assist in the event. William T. Tilden 2d will fill in in the doubles at the opening, before starting his own tour.

Plan Southern Tour

Following the Garden debut, for which a sellout is practically completed, the quartet will loop through the Middle West, to Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, then back to Newark, Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. A southern tour will follow, starting Jan. 27 at Charlotte, N. C., including Miami, Palm Beach, Memphis, Birmingham, New Orleans, Houston and Fort Worth. California will follow, beginning Feb. 16 at Los Angeles, and extending up to Vancouver. March will see the travelers turning east once more, beginning on the second at Salt Lake City and gradually reaching Chicago, with a loop through near-by cities not included in the first loop. April brings return to New York, probably at the Hippodrome, and short trips to nearby and Canadian cities will follow, then the trip will end with another southern loop, terminating at Hartford on May 16.

Plans are also now in progress for a culminating event, an international professional championship to open the season at Forest Hills, probably about the middle of June.

Vines, after a preliminary practice in California with Budge and Frank Shields, is now trying out his strokes against Mangin at Heights Casino, which has the same surface as will be used on the tour, while Perry arrived from California yesterday, after completing his first motion picture, and is also trying out at Heights Casino, in the evenings, so as to get accustomed to artificial light. His opponents are Mangin, who is a member there, and R. Berkeley Bell, a member of the Tilden troupe.

McNeill Wins Title

Donald McNeill of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and Oklahoma City, won his way to the National junior indoor championship, on Saturday, when he outsteadied and outvolleyed Marvin Kantrowitz, the New York schoolboy, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3, in the final round at the Seventh Regiment Armory. But the National boys' championship went by default, when Melvin Schwartzman, another New York schoolboy whose victory over the young Californian, Harper H. Ink Jr., on Thusrday, had been the high light of the tourneys, was ordered to stay in bed, and the title went to William Umstaedter, of Millburn, N. J.

The doubles championship for boys had been won by Ink and Schwartzman, on the preceding day, while the junior doubles went to Charles T. Mattman of Forest Hills, now a student at Peddie Institute, and Peter Lauck, former Lawrenceville star, now a freshman at Princeton, who defeated last year champions, Kantrowitz and Melvin Lapman, after a long battle, coming from behind to win at 5—7, 9—7, 6—2 6—0. The defenders were better at the start, but the long battle in the singles slowed up Kantrowitz, and the new titleholders ran away with the later sets.

College Basketball Results

Arkron 34, West Virginia 32.
C. C. N. Y. 39, St. John's 31.
Cincinnati 37, Wittenberg 25.
Geneva 35, John Marshall 23.
George Washington 41, Nebraska 22.
Iowa 27, Marquette 34.
Kentucky 28, Michigan State 21.
Manhattan 41, N. Y. U. 34.
Minnesota 49, Iowa State 18.
Mississippi 29, Illinois C. 25.
Morningside 24, No. Normal 18.
Notre Dame 30, Chicago 27.
R. I. State 62, Providence Y. 26.
St. Joseph's 29, Davis-Elkins 26.
Springfield T. 41, DePauw 24.
Stanford 67, Western Reserve 27.
Vanderbilt 39, Middle Tenn T. 29.

Accent on Youth Is Ford Frick's 1937 Prediction

By Ford Frick

President, the National League

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Just now I was thumbing over the cards representing new players added to the rosters of our eight National League clubs. I venture the prediction that our league, in its 62d season of championship competition, will present a younger average age in its teams' regular line-ups than has been the case for many years.

And that suits me. The National League had its 60th birthday last February and we celebrated the anniversary with a series of 1876 ball games in each of our eight ball parks. The issuing of lifetime passes the year before and the old-timer reunions held in connection with each of the birthday parties revived in healthy fashion the traditional background of baseball. But I noticed one very significant thing in attending our anniversary games, namely, none of the grown-ups, not even the old-timers themselves, seemed to be enjoying the occasion as much as the kids enjoyed it.

Accent on Youth

So if we're younger out there on the ball field in '37, we're just as much in line with the march of baseball as we were when we were reliving the annals of the past. Baseball to grown-ups is fundamentally the game we played in boyhood. So why shouldn't the line-ups of our teams and the personnel in our grandstands emphasize the accent on youth?

Our 61st pennant race had plenty of high lights besides the anniversary games. We had a great race, with first the Cardinals setting the pace and holding the whiphand week after week, then the Cubs coming along and vying neck and neck with the Birds in early summer, and then the Giants launching their August rampage which put them on top to say, 26 wins in 28 games played, from July 27 to Aug. 28.

To the Giants, the year was a splended achievement, New York's 14th pennant in National League history, tying the metropolis with Chicago for first place in the all-time contest of collecting National League pennants. It was their second pennant since Bill Terry took charge of the management in June, 1932, making two penpants for Bill in his four complete seasons as a major league manager.

Glad for Hubbell

I was glad to see Carl Hubbell topping the earned-run average table when the official figures were tallied. Carl had led in earned runs before, of course, but in '36 he was leader in the won and lost percentages, too, a fitting tribute to his great year, with its winning streak of 16 straight, the longest streak in our league since Rube Marquard's 19 straight in 1912, and as long a streak as any American League pitcher has ever had.

In our inter-league competitions, we had our share of laurels; in the spring exhibition games, National League teams defeated American League teams 45 times against 40 games that went the other way.

At Boston in July, the National League team won the annual all-star game. The major inter-league classic of the year, the World Series, went the other way, but I was proud of the Giants for the great battle they put up against the Yankees.

My chief feeling in looking forward to 1937 is enthusiasm, for the National League and baseball as a whole first, of course, because it's closest to me.

But more than that, the evidence of the 1936 baseball season, the fact that the World Series attendance and receipts, per game, exceeded that of the best previous year in baseball history, 1926, means to me that not only baseball, but the United States as a whole, is entering into a year of renewed national health and prosperity.

Harvard Athletic Squads Are Busy Again This Week

The annual Christmas vacation period over, Harvard's athletic activities are back in full swing this week with the varsity hockey, basketball, swimming, wrestling and squash resuming their winter schedules.

Coach Wes Fesler's quintet, a definite threat to capture Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League honords, returns to action against Princeton on the Tigers' New Jersey court Saturday evening. The Crimson hoopsters stand second in the league race, having lost to Pennsylvania, the leader, and gagements. In two games Harvard has scored 85 points, to 74 for opponents.

On Thursday, the Crimson varsity hockey team meets the strong University of Toronto sextet in an International Intercollegiate League batle at the Boston Arena, faces Dartmouth on Boston Garden Two nights later the Cambridge six ice. During hte vacation period the Crimson skaters made a successful invasion of Lake Placid.

Hal Ulen's swimming squad goes into action Saturday evening in the Indoor Athletic Building against the Greenwood Memorial team. The freshman tank team meets Gardner High School at Gardner.

The freshman hockey schedule opens tomorrow against Belmont Hill School. The varsity and freshman wrestling teams oppose Brown University, while a junior varsity basketball game is scheduled with the Newport Y. M. C. team tomorrow also. The varsity and freshman squash teams are active Friday and Saturday.

College Hockey Results

Dartmouth 12, Colgate 1.
Harvard 3, Clarkson 1.
Montreal 6, Dartmouth 4.
Princeton 8, Williams 1.

Amateur Hockey Result

Pittsburgh 4, Atlantic City 1.

Professional Football

Chicago Bears 10, Texas All-Stars 7.

College Sports Back in Full Swing This Week

New England college hockey comes back into the sports' picture this week when seven important games are scheduled for teams in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League.

Dartmouth starts the puck rolling tomorrow night at Hanover when the Indians tackle Toronto in their first league tilt of the season. Toronto has one league game to its credit, that over Princeton, 10—0. They are tied with Queen's and McGill for first place in the three I league. McGill has a 6—0 victory over Montreal, while Queen's defeated Princeton, 6—1.

On Thursday night McGill journeys to Yale; Montreal plays at Princeton, and Toronto encounters Harvard at the Boston Arena. With Toronto meeting the Crimson, local hockey fans will see Harvard make its first league bid of the season. If the Crimson boys can get by varsity, many Harvard followers predict that Coach Joe Stubbs' boys have a chance to capture the first three I. title.

Busy Ice Week

Harvard will continue its league schedule on Saturday night at the Boston Garden when Dartmouth comes to town in a game that will inaugurate the first Quadrangular League tilt of the season. Harvard will be defending the title it won last year.

While the Green and Crimson are mingling, McGill will be tangling with the Tiger in his den at Princeton, and Montreal will be playing Yale at New Haven.

As far as local fans are concerned the Toronto-Harvard game Thursday night, and the Dartmouth-Harvard affair Saturday, will be their chief interests. Harvard comes back to local ice after an impressive record away. The Crimson skaters have not been defeated this season and boast three successive victories over Clarkson during the Christmas holidays.

Harvard Plays Two

However, their first real test will come Thursday night. Toronto is bringing a much improved team to Boston this year and the Canadians are out to avenge the defeat handed to them by Harvard last season.

Although Dartmouth hasn't fared as well away from home as the Crimson the Big Green will give the Harvard six a battle next Saturday night at the Garden. When these two teams clash there is always plenty of thrilling hockey in store. Fans that plan to take in this game will also be treated to a doubleheader. The Boston Olympics have scheduled the University of Toronto for the same night. The Olympics have yet to taste defeat and are definitely out to keep their record intact.

Other Activities

While these games hold the spot light in college hockey this week, Northeastern and Boston University have scheduled games of interest. Tomorrow afternoon at the Garden the Terrier six meets the University of New Hampshire Wildcats. The Huskies' sextet travels to Providence tomorrow night to meet Brown.

League Games This Week

Jan. 5—Toronto at Dartmouth, 7—McGill at Yale; Toronto at Harvard; Montreal at Princeton. 9—McGill at Princeton; Dartmouth at Harvard; Montreal at Yale.

Other Games

Jan. 5—New Hampshire at Boston University (Boston Garden, 2 p. m.); Northeastern at Brown.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	9	7	3	48	40	25
Philadelphia	9	6	7	54	50	24
Providence	9	2	9	47	53	20
New Haven	8	3	10	47	48	19
Western Division						
Syracuse	11	3	7	73	54	25
Pittsburgh	8	2	9	49	54	18
Cleveland	2	5	11	29	48	9

Results Jan. 2

Philadelphia 2, New Haven 1.
Springfield 0, Cleveland 0, overtime.

Results Jan. 3

New Haven 3, Cleveland 2.
Syracuse 4, Pittsburgh 0.
Philadelphia 2, Providence 2, overtime.

General Classified

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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MESSRS. SHUBERT present
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Staged and Directed by HASSARD SHORT
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700 Orchestra Seats $1 (Plus Tax)
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The Economy Store
The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
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CITY COAL COMPANY
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We are ready and willing to serve you.
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Steele's Service Stores

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Fruits, Paschal Celery, Vegetables, Pudding, Nuts
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Manhattan

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Walk-Rite
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MANITOBA

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Hudson's Bay Company
See the New Year Through
SMART WINDOWS
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Draperies, Fourth Floor

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GARFIELD 2334

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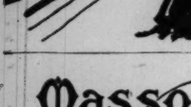

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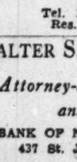

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European Local Classified

(Continued)

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European Local Classified

(Continued)

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LONDON

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LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

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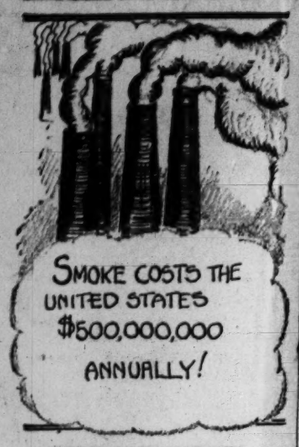
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Worth Knowing



Studies In the Psalms

No. 40 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 67

A Festal Response

(A Psalm of the Period of Solomon and the Temple)

IN THE ancient records of the Mosaic period is to be found a beautiful blessing given by Moses that the high priest might pronounce it before the altar:

The Lord bless thee, and keep thee:
The Lord make his face to shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee:
The Lord lift up his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace (Numbers 6:24-26).

In the original rendering and use of Psalm 67, this blessing was pronounced by the High Priest, and the song was sung by the congregation in response to his blessing. The three stanzas are of a general character, but in verse six there is a reference to the harvest season ("then shall the earth yield her increase"), and it may be assumed that this particular response to the priestly benediction was sung at that time. In the original, the refrain (v. 3, 5) appears also after the seventh verse; making the song complete.

With sincere humility and broad vision, the congregation ask for mercy and blessing, that "thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations."

The second stanza (v. 4, 5) calls for rejoicing for the evidence of justice and equity in divine government. And the third (v. 6, 7) fulfills the promised blessing in the priest's benediction, associating it, as before mentioned, with the harvest season.

Like several of the other Psalms this one was sung to the accompaniment of "stringed instruments" (neginoth), according to the instructions given to the Chief Musician or Choir Master. The presence of the word "Selah" in this psalm suggests the controversy which is still in vogue regarding its meaning. Some consider it the imperative of a Hebrew verb meaning "to lift up," and implying a special benediction at the point of rendering. Others associate it with the word "to rest" or "to be quiet"; and then it would indicate a pause in the music.

Parliamentary Practice

Regular Meetings

Question: A church bylaw reads as follows: "The regular semi-annual business meetings of this church shall be held on the Thursday evening immediately preceding the second Sunday in January and July. The annual business meeting shall be held on the Thursday evening immediately following the second Sunday in January."

This bylaw has been in effect many years, but lately objection was raised to calling the first January meeting a "semi-annual" meeting. The objectors maintain that there can be only one semi-annual meeting a year, because semi-annual means "half yearly." They would call the first January meeting the annual meeting and the second January meeting an adjourned session of the annual meeting.

Defenders of the long-accepted terminology suggest that to do this would be confusing "semi-annual" with "mid-yearly." A dictionary defines "semi-annual" as "half yearly," but continues the definition with "occurring, published, etc., each half year, or twice a year." This appears to support the defenders of the present wording that has for so many years designated these meetings.

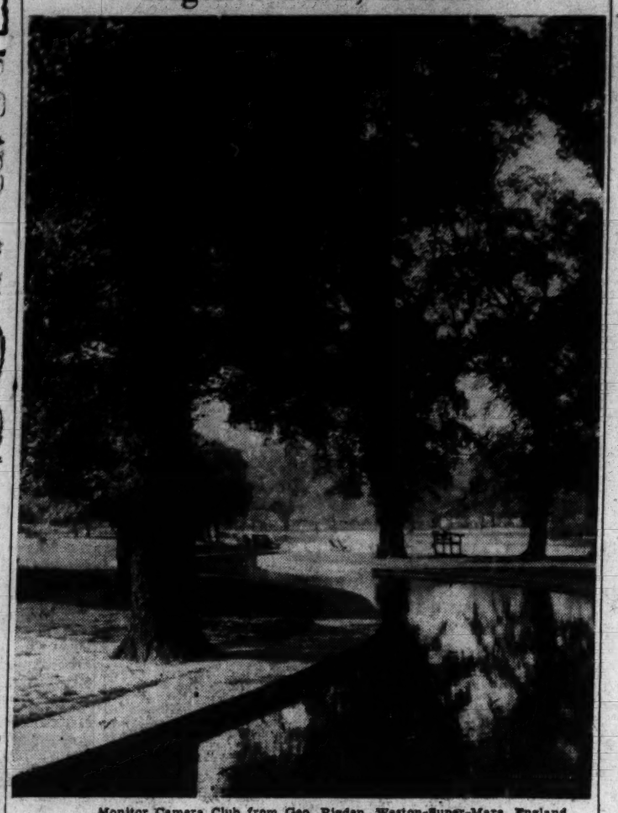
Is it correct, or incorrect, to call the two meetings other than the annual meeting, semi-annual meetings?

Answer: Meetings designated in the bylaws are "regular" meetings. The specific name applied to them is of small consequence, being principally for convenience. It is a custom to designate one of the regular meetings as the "annual meeting" to indicate that at it is transacted business which is ordinarily done once a year, such as election of officers.

In an organization holding only two other regular meetings, there would seem to be no objection to calling them "semi-annual" if they are spaced a half year apart. These would probably be for reports and other routine business, although any business might be designated for them by the bylaws.

It would be incorrect to call the second regular meeting in January an adjourned session of the first. A solution that would satisfy everyone, as well as being proper, would be to change the bylaws so as to term the meetings simply "regular business meetings" two being held [illegible] days in January and one in July.

Regent's Park, London



Monitor Camera Club from Geo. Rigden, Weston-Super-Mare, England

Beauty in One of London's Recreation Spots

In Lighter Vein

Here's an Idea!

"You once kept a cook for a whole month, you say?"

"Yes!"

"Wonderful! How did you manage it?"

"Why, we were cruising on our houseboat, and she couldn't swim!"

Etiquette

"James," said the teacher, "do we eat the flesh of the whale?"

"Yes, sir," said James.

"And what do we do with the bones?"

"We leave them on the side of the plate, sir."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

—Lustige Blätter, Berlin

"It's very good of you, Mary, to stay on with us after you get married. Tell me, who is the lucky man?"

"Your son, Madam."

When He's Flat?

Tourist (paying his bill): "Well, I'm square now."

Hotel Manager: "Yes, sir, and I hope you will be round again very shortly."

We Did

"Did you keep your resolution not to give any New Year's cards?"

"Well, you see, it was . . ."

"Shake, neither did I."

Perhaps There Were Others

Heroine (frantically): "Is there no succor?"

Voice from audience: "Sure; I paid two bits to see this show."—Columbia Jester.

Modern Politics

Political candidate: "Will you join our party?"

Bright young thing: "Certainly! When is it?"—Stewart-Warnerite.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Relay String Winding

The company divides into two groups, lining up in two lines, one player behind another. Two balls of string are needed, and two sticks on which to wind the string.

One each of these is handed to the head player in each line. At a given signal each drops the ball to the ground and begins to wind the string on the stick. A leader stands in front of the two lines and directs the game. When he taps a bell or blows a whistle, the player winding must pass the stick to the player behind and rush to the rear of the line. Each player winds speedily when the stick is handed to him, the idea being to see which side can first get its ball of cord wound onto the stick.

The leader should signal a change every minute or half minute. Tangles must not be wound onto the stick.—Bonnie C. Haurin, Los Angeles.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: I stood on the bridge at midnight watching the sunrise through a knothole in a barbed-wire fence.

Bible Arithmetic: 8 (Passover), plus 12 (apostles), minus 3 (cup), times 5 (bread), divided by 5 (Judas), equals 17.

Letter Changing: Mine, Mile, Mill, Till, Toll, Tool, Cool, Coal.

Hidden Word: Radio.

Fun With Synonyms: Precise—definite; placable — forgiving; manifest — obvious; specious — plausible; copious — abundant; halcyon—peaceful; polemic—controversial; august — dignified; uncertain — precarious; effectual—dominant.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on the Page

1. Why is the world now confronted with a naval rearmament race?

2. In warship tonnage, do the first five powers rank as follows: Britain, United States, Japan, France, Italy?

3. What progress are the Spanish rebels making in the siege of Madrid?

4. Is it true that America's imports exceeded exports during 1936?

5. Was business gain in the United States for 1936 over 1935 more than 10 per cent?

6. Was it a British or an American company that last week won the concession to what is termed "probably the greatest untapped oil reserve in the world"?

7. To what country has the French Chamber of Deputies approved a loan of 2,600,000,000 francs?

8. Why did Dec. 31 have only 23 hours in Manchoukuo?

9. (a) How many automobile trailers are being used as permanent homes in America? (b) How many are used as part-time homes?

10. The editor of what famous magazine resigned last week?

11. How did the 1936 electric-power output in America compare with previous years?

12. What well-known motorcar manufacturer has just been granted a patent for a rear-engine automobile?

13. What step was taken after the Chinese Central Executive Committee twice refused Chiang Kai-shek's offer to resign?

14. What was the upshot of the capture by Spanish loyalists of the German freighter Palos loaded with alleged war supplies for the Spanish rebels?

15. What is the object of the Manchester (England) Interplanetary Society?

16. What controversial shipment from the United States to Spain has been approved by the State Department?

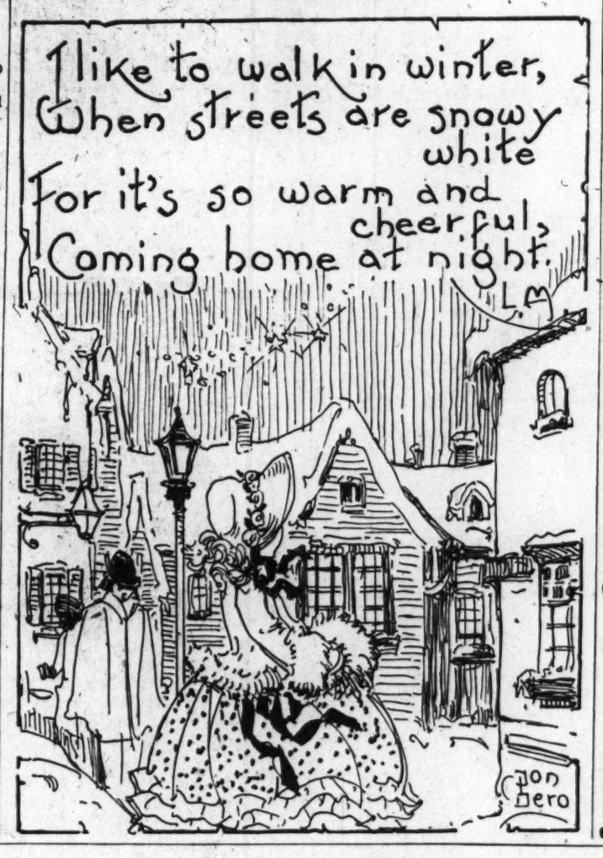
17. Is it true that more than 1,000,000 passengers were carried by United States air lines in 1936?

18. (a) Has the Indian National Congress voted to participate in the coronation ceremonies for King George VI? (b) What vote was taken in regard to participating in any war in which the British Empire might become involved?

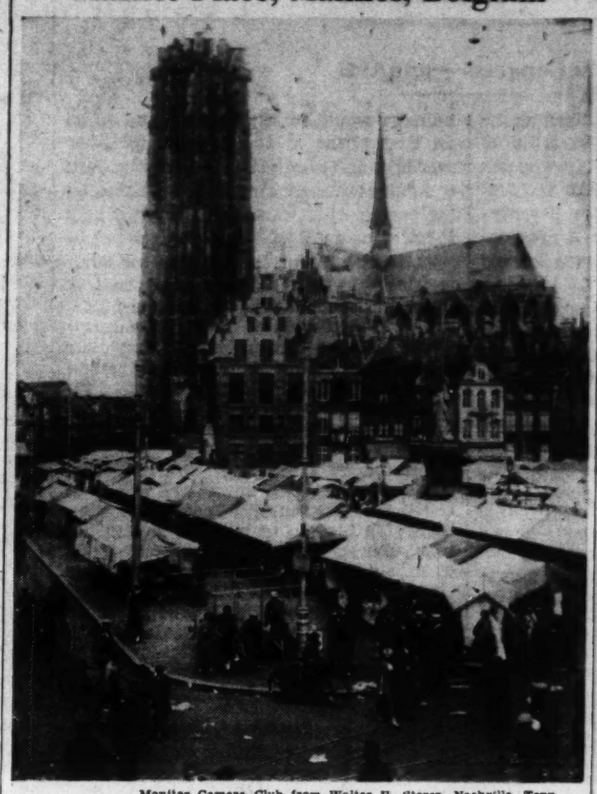
19. What were the scores of the outstanding Jan. 1 football games?

20. Where has the kidnaping racket again reared its ugly figure?

Sunbonnet Sue



Market Place, Malines, Belgium



Monitor Camera Club from Walter H. Storer, Nashville, Tenn.

Activity in the Shadow of St. Rombant

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A bit of nonsense now and then is relished by—and an Oakland, Calif., reader goes to the extreme in this cryptogram.

L VSRRC RM SGH AQLCJH DS PLCMLJGS ZDSFGLMJ SGH VXM-QLVH SGQRXJG D NMRS-GRKH LM D ADQAHC-ZLQH EHMFH.

Bible Arithmetic

(On Mondays and Tuesdays this feature is based on citations of current study.)

To the number of letters in the name of the feast of unleavened bread —— add the number of apostles who sat down with Jesus to eat ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of that from which Jesus gave to the disciples to drink ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of that which Jesus broke after giving thanks ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the one who betrayed Jesus ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, change MINE to COAL in 7 moves — or fewer.

Hidden Word

A 5-letter word is hidden in the lines below.

My first is in large; and my second is in small;
My third is in deep, also in nod and in doll.
My fourth is in ice, and my fifth is in son,
While my whole is a treat, when the day's work is done.

Fun With Synonyms

Monday brings us another list of words with their synonyms, the first of which has been checked for you.

1	precise	precarious	
2	placable	dominant	
3	manifest	definite	1
4	specious	dignified	
5	copious	controversial	
6	halcyon	forgiving	
7	polemic	obvious	
8	august	abundant	
9	uncertain	plausible	
10	effectual	peaceful	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Rattle Stoppers

A boy, quick to pick up a salable idea, saw a set of window wedges which a manual training teacher had suggested for patterns in school work; then he went to work on his home bench to make some original ones.

Using oak leaves as patterns, he cut from thin wood some attractive tapering wedges.

The designs he enameled in gay autumn colors, and he shellacked the rest of the wedges where they were thinned down to slip into the noisy windows. He made up a number of these; and he found that women were eager to buy them to stop those night noises that loose windows make.—M. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

Quotation for Today

CONVICTION of ignorance is the doorstep to the temple of wisdom.—SPURGEON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Comfort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Englewood, Colo.

Jack, age seven, was a shy child. He had been living with an aunt for some time, when it became necessary for him to make a long trip to visit his grandparents. He would have to go alone—two days and a night by train.

After being placed on the train, he seemed to be overcome by timidity, and his sobs caused his aunt some concern as to how best to quiet him and prepare him for the hours ahead.

She started out the car door, but just as she reached the steps she felt a touch on her arm. It was the elderly lady from the seat opposite Jack's. She asked where the child was going, and when she was told, she said, "Why, I am going to within two hours' ride of there and shall be glad to help him along."

Hurrying back to the seat, the aunt introduced her to the little lad and told him of her offer.

After trying to express her own gratefulness, the aunt again hurried down the aisle; and as she went such comforting words as these followed her: "Well, now, Jack, isn't it fine we're both making this grand trip? Guess we had better start right out by sitting together—No, Sir!—Don't you move from your place by the window. You're all settled there—I'll just bring my bags over here by you!"

And as the train slid out of the depot with a boy's smiling face at the window, it left a woman standing on the platform whose heart was filled with gratitude and a deeper knowledge that comfort is always present.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. All existing naval limitation treaties expired on December 31, 1936; and all barriers to naval rebuilding are now technically lifted.

2. Yes; the ranking is as follows: Britain (307 warships — 1,222,164 tons), United States (307—1,070,475), Japan (200—756,978), France (173—546,178), Italy (203—411,175).

3. After eight weeks of fighting the rebels have been unable to pierce the defenses; and several members of the Spanish Cabinet are planning to return to the Capital.

4. No; during the first eleven months exports totaled $2,223,480,000 and imports $2,174,468,000.

5. Yes; according to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the net gain for the country as a whole was 15 per cent. The largest percentage increase was in construction, which showed a rise of 43 per cent.

6. The Inland Exploration Company, a United States firm, was awarded a 75 year oil concession on 270,000 square miles in Afghanistan.

7. The loan was made to Poland; and it is frankly described as "a necessary factor in France's national defense."

8. At 11 o'clock at night all clocks were advanced one hour to conform with standard Japanese time.

9. (a) Between 40,000 and 50,000 are used as permanent homes. (b) Approximately 250,000 are in part-time use.

10. George Horace Lorimer of the Saturday Evening Post. He is succeeded by Wesley Winans Stout.

11. 1935's peak (2 per cent better than 1929) was 99,397,197,000 kilowatt hours; during the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1936, the output was 111,005,000,000.

12. Henry Ford.

13. The Chinese Generalissimo, recently released by his kidnaper, was given a month's vacation.

14. After unconditional demands by the commander of the German cruiser Konigsberg, the vessel was released; but part of the cargo was confiscated and one Spanish passenger was held. As a reprisal, Germany announces the provisional seizure of a Spanish steamer. (This was on the grounds that the German ship taken by the Spaniards was apprehended outside Spanish territorial waters.)

15. The organization, composed of 15 school boys and two girls, is planning the construction of a radio-controlled rocket-driven projector capable of reaching the moons and the planets.

16. A license has been granted for the shipment of $2,777,000 worth of airplanes to the Spanish Government. (The United States Neutrality Act does not yet provide an embargo against a nation in civil war.)

17. Yes; more than 1,140,000—a 31% gain over 1935. (The revenue passenger miles flown were 395,814,000, as compared with 269,797,000 in 1935, and 159,740,000 in 1934—both previous highs.)

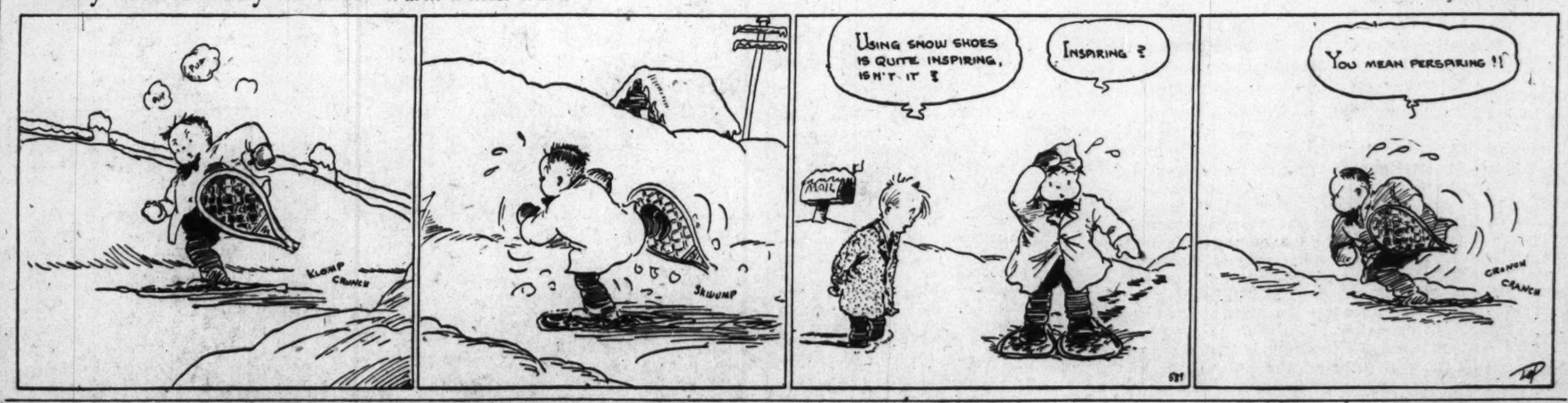
18. (a) The vote was to boycott the Coronation celebration. (b) The vote was to keep out of any such war.

19. East 3, West 0; Pittsburgh 21, Washington 0; Santa Clara 21, Louisiana State 14; Texas Christian 16, Marquette 6; Duquesne 13, Mississippi State 12; Villanova 7, Auburn 7.

20. In Tacoma, Wash., where 16-year-old Charles Mattson has been abducted and held for a ransom of $28,000.

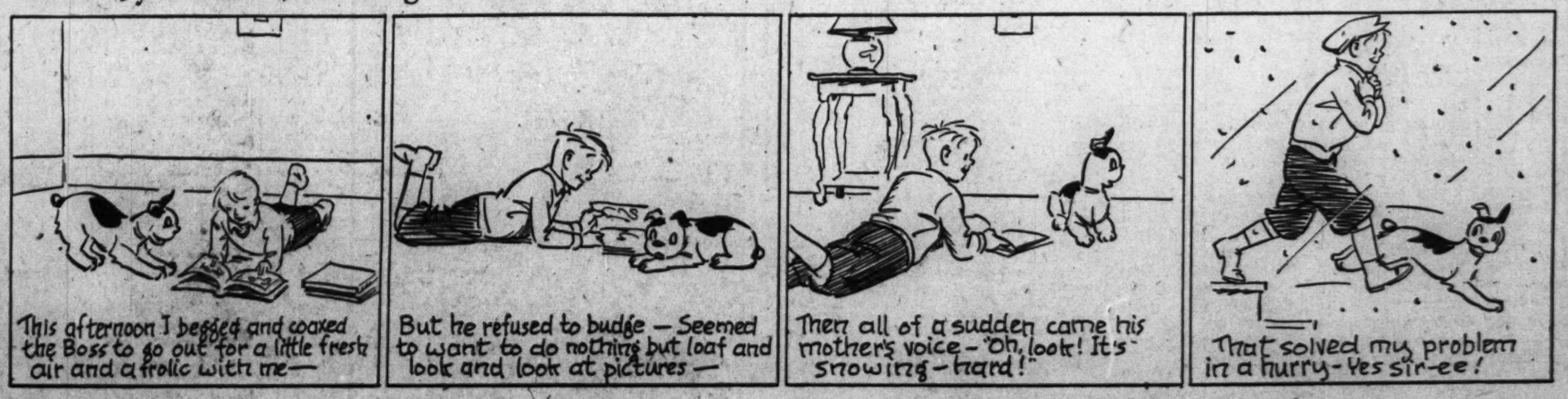
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Warm Winter Work*

By LÉ PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Success!*

By CARMACK


This afternoon I begged and coaxed the Boss to go out for a little fresh air and a frolic with me—
But he refused to budge — Seemed to want to do nothing but loaf and look and look at pictures —
Then all of a sudden came his mother's voice - "Oh, look! It's snowing - hard!"
That solved my problem in a hurry - Yes sir-ee!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

In Congress—and Out

NO LACK of grist presents itself as the legislative mill begins to grind in Washington. Although it is expected to be far less revolutionary than the first two New Deal Congresses, the Seventy-fifth Congress convenes with a prospective agenda that would once have seemed tremendous.

If it merely continued and consolidated the measures already taken by the New Deal, it would be busy. At least half the new agencies and powers established in the Roosevelt Administration will be expiring unless authorizations are extended by Congress. For instance, the President's power to alter the gold content of the dollar and to operate the stabilization fund runs out with this month, as does the lending power of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

A dozen subsidiary lending and mortgage agencies must obtain new legislative sanction if they are to continue beyond June. The same is true of the WPA, PWA, RA and CCC.

President Roosevelt in closing the campaign listed a number of objectives for which he said, "We have only begun to fight." Among them were:

> Shorter hours and higher wages for workers; abolition of child labor and of sweatshops; promotion of collective bargaining.
>
> Control of monopoly and unfair competition.
>
> Cheaper electricity and transportation; low interest rates; sounder home financing; better banking; and the wiping out of slums.
>
> Control of crop surpluses; better land use; reforestation; water conservation; drought and flood control.

Some of these purposes may not loom large in this session. The congressional mill does not grind in a vacuum; it is fed and controlled by events in the world outside. The President and Senator Robinson, majority leader, have indicated in the last few days that action is likely on a constitutional amendment to give either the states or the Federal Government the power to establish minimum wages and maximum hours for women and children in industry. The present situation in that matter is admittedly unsatisfactory. Yet events may turn attention in a very different direction.

The development of a big strike such as is now threatened in the automobile industry would focus attention and effort on that phase of the problem of labor relations and regulation of industry. And if public sentiment should be alienated by the tactics of sit-down strikers who may throw thousands of other workers out of jobs, then some of the impetus for labor legislation would be dissipated. Indeed, from the standpoint of the general public interest, the action of many big employers in raising wages and advocating lower prices has already lessened the demand for legislation to force a better distribution of industrial profits.

For the public—as distinct from either the employer or the employee—is mainly interested in stabilizing prosperity and preventing another downward spiral of the business cycle. Far more vital than satisfying pledges to labor or submitting to bloc pressures, stabilizing recovery is, or should be, the fundamental concern of the Administration. In pursuing that general purpose, the measures taken in Congress will be conditioned by the present temper of the country, which is far less impulsive and desperate than when the first New Deal congresses convened.

Preserving prosperity from the business cycle is one major aim for this Congress. Preserving it from war is the second. And here again it is already plain that events outside the Capitol's walls, indeed outside the nation's borders, may establish the framework within which Congress must legislate. The prospective shipment of airplanes to Spain has disclosed one very obvious gap in the neutrality legislation. Others would quickly appear if any major war started and America was faced with the temptation of large profits from war materials other than the actual munitions covered by the present embargo provisions. And stopping a war in Europe cannot be achieved merely by "passing a law."

Indeed, it would be well for Americans to recognize that passing a law is often the easiest—and least effective—remedy for any problem. And the situation of the convening Congress makes very plain the fact that even what laws will be passed inside the legislative halls depends first of all on what is happening outside. That depends primarily on what men and women are thinking.

Youth Acts an Answer

THOSE who view with appreciative eye the diverse devices which today's young people, eager for education, take to appease that desire, are inclined to take the story of the occasional college escapade—as untypical of life in the modern university. The 1937 college student has tempered his tastes. Instead of to a "coonskin" coat his thoughts run largely to a "sheepskin" scroll, and to how that degreed document may be acquired at a minimum of parental expense.

The scholastic routine of a certain Mr. Sumner, Sedalia, Missouri, doubtless one of numerous cases in point, is cited as emblematic of the current style in students, and also because it is illustrative of how the motorcar may be utilized to obtain a "student job" in towns somewhat remote from the college campus where such positions may be obtained with greater ease. Holding a berth at Sedalia which requires his attention from 4 p. m. until midnight, he arises at 7:15, drives the 72 miles to Columbia, Missouri, to attend a 10 o'clock class, and is back in Sedalia at 2 o'clock, with two hours for rest or study before reporting for work. The resiliency of youth, plus a dominating desire for a degree in electrical engineering, has enabled him to thrive for two years on this schedule which to persons less ambitious would be regarded as a somewhat strenuous routine.

Young Mr. Sumner is now in his second year as a Columbia student and in his sixth year as a commuting collegian. He has purchased his fifth car since he began to "drive himself to his studies," and it is estimated that by the time he receives his degree, will have traveled 110,000 miles in "pursuit of knowledge." Nor is his an isolated instance. Other college communities boast similar cases, cases wherein students prefer to go to college "on their own," independent of parental patrimony. Their actions should answer many a question as to the "rising generation."

Health Assurance

A STRONG voice is now lifted against proposals to include health insurance in the United States Social Security Act. The measure that has had such ardent backing from the American Federation of Labor has brought the sharpest opposition from the American Medical Association.

Thus one of the largest organizations of physicians and surgeons contends officially that health insurance is not the answer to the public health question. It charges, first of all, that health insurance begets illness in those countries where it has been tried. It seems that the very notion of payment in advance for medical care creates a desire to get something back, and this desire "has a tendency to create the sickness that is the condition of obtaining the coveted service." So says the bulletin of the medical association. Figures are then quoted from Germany to prove that from 30 to 50 per cent of the cases treated "are created or aggravated" by this situation. Here is a type of aggressive mental suggestion that is being recognized more and more in differing phases.

As to a reduction in costs of caring for the poor when they are sick, experts are said to believe that the cost is as much or more under insurance systems.

An additional argument is offered by the doctors in the evils of bureaucracy which follow on the administration of the system, and which develops into a mighty political machine, of itself dangerous.

Of course, many sincere believers in health insurance, including some physicians, will have plenty to say about its advantages. But the facts and arguments adduced by the A. M. A. should be sufficient to prevent any rush into more state medicine and to remind Americans that health cannot really be assured by legislation.

Rising Glass

SIGNING of contracts for the first of eight new ocean liners for Britain's passenger trade sends the British industrial barometer up another notch. For when orders come to British shipyards, can national recovery be far behind? Because world trade is the bone and sinew of its industry, Britain naturally gazes cheerfully on the growing demand for ships to knit its expanding trade.

What contracts for eight big vessels mean to an army of restless artisans of the rivet gun and gantry, is also pleasant to dwell upon. At least 2000 skilled shipyard workers stand to profit by the Cunard White Star Line's replacement project. While the ink on that first contract is drying, eager men in dungarees and cloth caps are gathering at the gates of Cammell & Laird's. It will be a big day for Birkenhead when those sure-fisted shipwrights lay the new Cunarder's keel. Scattering the contracts is good economic strategy. Workmen along the Clyde and likewise on the Tyne will share in the good paydays to come.

Still another good sign is the type of vessel Britain's largest shipping firm is launching into the highly competitive Atlantic trade. These eight ships are designed to compete with the American liners Manhattan and Washington, closely matching them in speed and tonnage. The two American ships, roughly half as big as the superliners, have been booking full cabins while larger, more luxurious and less economical ships have been going hungry.

The Cunard company's new medium-size ships will embody every practical advantage—service, comfort, speed and, above all, economy. The Manhattan and Washington have proved through the roughest test world-wide trade has yet experienced that ships which meet these four requirements will weather any economic storm. The current project proves that lesson will not go unheeded.

In a Squirrel Cage

Book News of the Day

FEW authors have as keen an insight as Josephine Lawrence into the underlying causes of the problems so confusing to many individuals in these days. "If I Have Four Apples," for example, in addition to being an excellent novel, is a sound social study which shows logically and forcibly how the apparently straitened circumstances of many a middle-class family may be ameliorated by the application of common sense on the part of the individuals concerned.

In her new novel, THE SOUND OF RUNNING FEET (New York: Stokes. $2.50), she enlarges on this problem, but includes a new and disturbing note: futility. She exposes the lives of a heterogeneous group of people who spend their days in a narrow circle of treadmill activity, who are never out of debt, never happy, and hopeful only if they are young. On the surface, it is a disturbing picture, for this small group, so typical of thousands in the same predicament, have apparently no way out.

* * *

Miss Lawrence is not, however, content with this negative exposure. Unlike many other contemporary authors who similarly cry havoc, she has a compassionate understanding of the difficulties of these people, an understanding so complete that it is possible for her to enlarge on her theme, to carry it from this preliminary exposure to the stage of positive development, making her picture genuinely valuable.

If hopelessness were the only thing delineated, "The Sound of Running Feet" would be merely a profoundly disturbing commentary on present-day conditions; but the message it carries between the lines, the inherent solution always visible to the reader, gives the book a definitely salutary quality. True, the characters see ahead of them only a dismal, futile existence; like Coleridge's "owlet atheism," who closes his eyes and calls it night. But the reader, discerning the solution Miss Lawrence makes implicit throughout, finds a more felicitous answer.

* * *

The eight employees of a one-time thriving real estate corporation, their employers and an army of relatives and parasites, contribute to the ceaseless thudding of running feet which characterizes the story. The treadmill which has caught them all seems to offer no escape. From the youngest stenographer, longing for an apartment of her own, to the harassed owners of business, struggling to keep going, all long for independence and a modicum of peace. The demands of society and home, the precarious economic conditions of the world at large, the narrow life which is all they experience, hem them in a dreary existence filled with hopelessness and, often, a nameless fear.

Only Addie, the young daughter of one of the salesmen, glimpses the way out. Sensing the fundamental problem which is clouding the lives of the others, she sees education as a possible solution; an education which will enable her to find resources in herself with which to combat external forces, so that she may get something worth while out of her life no matter where or how she has to live it. In this respect, the book becomes a plea for self-analysis; it shows that people must not and cannot depend upon a more prosperous world for their well-being; that content must come from within.

M. W. S.

Portal to the Presidency

© Harris & Ewing

When the Presidency Shed Its Plumage

THE first President of the United States traveled in monarchial style from his home in Virginia to the scene of his inauguration in New York city. He proceeded in an elegant coach with outriders. He passed under the triumphal arch at Philadelphia. At New York salutes were fired in his honor. He was greeted enthusiastically all along the way from Mount Vernon to New York. The residents of some towns addressed him as "Your Majesty." Some of the more fervent exclaimed, "God bless your reign!"

How should the President be addressed? It may be of interest to note that this matter commanded the earliest attention of Congress. An inquiring resolution asked: "What style or titles will it be proper to annex to the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, if any other than those given in the Constitution?"

A joint committee, five members from the House of Representatives and three from the Senate, was named to consider the subject. After a time this body reported its agreement on the form, "His Excellency." The Senate rejected this recommendation. The question was then turned over to another committee which suggested as a proper form "His Highness, the President of the United States of America, and Protector of Their Liberties."

The Senate had rejected "His Majesty." Now it rejected "His Highness" with its elaborate addition. Apparently the House wished to confer a semi-regal title upon the President while the Senate must have wanted to avoid any resemblance to royalty. The Senate gained the upper hand. On May 14, 1789, it definitely ended the controversy.

* * *

"From a decent respect," the resolution read, "for the opinion and practice of civilized nations, whether under monarchical or republican forms of government, whose custom is to annex titles of respectability to the office of their chief magistrate; and that, on intercourse with foreign nations, a due respect for the majesty of the people of the United States may not be hazarded by an appearance of singularity, the Senate have been induced to be of the opinion that it would be proper to annex a respectable title to the office of President of the United States.

"But the Senate, desirous of preserving harmony with the House of Representatives, where the practice lately observed in presenting an address to the President was without the addition of titles, think it proper, for the present, to act in conformity with the practice of that house. Therefore, be it resolved, that the present address be 'To the President of the United States,' without addition of title."

This plain and simple form has since prevailed. Occasionally some foreign government adds a flourish in its relations with the United States. Once Austria used the style of "To His Lordship, the President of the United States."

Just how the President's wife should be addressed was of some concern in the early days of popular government. "Your Majesty," or "Your Honor," were equally unsuitable for the President and for his wife. She is sometimes called "First Lady," but that does not have the backing of good taste or of generally accepted etiquette.

"We understand," a paragrapher wrote of Mrs. John Tyler, "that the lovely lady Presidentess is attended on reception days by twelve maids of honor, six on either side, dressed all alike." During a later Administration "Mr. Polk was dressed in a suit of solemn black" and "the 'Presidentess' was radiant with smiles and diamonds."

Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State under George Washington and President through a period of eight years, opposed all forms of ostentation. He preferred to be addressed baldly as "Jefferson," rather than as "Mr. Jefferson" or "Mr. President."

* * *

Even the White House had an interesting succession of names. Here, too, the founders of the nation wished to avoid all similarity to royalty; yet at times the home of the President was facetiously called a palace.

Writing in 1828, James Fenimore Cooper observed: "The Americans familiarly call the exceedingly pretty little palace in which their chief magistrate resides the 'White House'; but the true appellation is the President's House."

During the first fifty years the residence of the Chief Executive in Washington bore this unaffected designation. Then a change occurred, and for approximately sixty years it was the Executive Mansion. After its partial destruction by the British in 1814, it had been restored and painted an all-over white. It came to be known as the White House. When Theodore Roosevelt became President he decided that the Executive Mansion should henceforth be officially called the White House.

C. S. L.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Canada's Link to the Commonwealth

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Listening to the radiocast program from Canada's capital—Ottawa—Christmas afternoon, given as a distinctly Dominion celebration, one could not but appreciate the good will and national pride peculiar to the Dominion. The program extended from Halifax to Vancouver and included Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton.

The announcer was a Canadian whose enthusiasm for the Christmas spirit and brotherly love seemed to link all Canada in a unity of purpose seldom demonstrated. His ardor, indeed, appeared to extend itself to the participants in the program and even to those listening in. He called for a manifestation of Christmas joy and affection 365 days in the year.

Good humor and kindness were the pervading qualities of this radiocast program. These were expressed in a national unity—a unity the outcome of democratic government—spontaneous and joyous; not a bond forced on the country by an autocratic government or an idolization of the nation as the supreme state.

This joyous, spontaneous link seems to knit together the Great British Commonwealth of Nations. It is a tie that will never break but, instead, will grow stronger.

Boston. CLIVE S. CARMAN

Propagandized Play?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Not long ago I read an article relative to the propaganda carried on in Italy to instill warlike instincts, and to glorify war. This article stated that practically the only toys allowed to be manufactured there were those depicting war—soldiers, tanks, guns, hospitals, nurses, and even Ethiopian soldiers (all of which are on sale in our own retail stores).

The Parent-Teachers' Association of Greenfield, Mass., has launched a campaign against the use of toy guns and warlike weapons for children. This P.-T. A. is concerned about the mental effect on the child who plays with destructive instead of constructive toys.

I was glad to note a recent news item that Mormon women are alert to this problem. Our country stands for peace. Why should our youth be encouraged to play with toys that symbolize the opposite? (MISS) V. H.

Boston.

War Debts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am sorry to see the manner in which the matter of war debts is usually referred to in the daily press. We should not forget what those debts represent: that for one year after we in America were nominally in the war, it was our allies, not we, who were in the trenches, and that most of the debt was used for sorely needed munitions and food, purchased from us at full price, while great numbers of our workers received unprecedentedly high wages in producing these goods. Furthermore, much of the debt went to enrich our profiteers. Even if it should seem right to exact payment of those debts, our attitude toward this question has not been calculated to promote peace.

Peoria, Ill. (MRS.) MARY M. FITCH

"Audience"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your very brief and fine editorial "Audience." You voiced in few words what I am sure most of us here in our fair Dominion felt. No one, perhaps, not British-born can realize how much this whole thing meant to us. An American marriage under different circumstances, I feel most sure, would have been warmly welcomed, it would here in Canada at any rate.

I was so proud of the way the Monitor handled the whole situation. The facts were placed before us, without criticism and in their usual impartial and just manner, so much so that I felt I would like to express my appreciation as a Canadian.

(MRS.) JESSIE E. FAREWELL

Saskatoon, Sask., Can.

The Wide Horizon

The Plot Thickens

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE Washington atmosphere is again tense and almost melodramatic. Four years ago it was grim and overcast as the administrations changed. Now there is plenty of questioning in the air, but there is gaiety, too, and a substratum of confidence.

Suddenly the world and the calendar have conspired to cram into the capital everything at once. The carpenters are filling the streets with vast, unpainted stands for the inauguration on Jan. 20 when—the committee assures us—the weather is usually better than it is on March 4 in this fickle latitude. And for that day President Roosevelt must prepare his third major state paper of the month; the other two are the annual message to Congress and the budget message, which ought to be just as eloquent though not so rhetorical.

Senators and representatives are back in town in the most expansive of moods. Old-experienced Democrats, in their own Elysian fields; Republicans, glad enough to be back; new members, expectant and breathless. But it is too soon to see how Congress will shake down—whether it will express the social revolt of the past four years, or the urge for peace and quiet which inchoate public opinion seems to express in the face of the labor challenge.

* * *

Contributing materially to the melodramatic atmosphere is an unusually barbaric social season now under way. The New Year has seldom been floated in on a heavier tide. Mrs. Edward Beale McLean's party made conservatives uncomfortable and radicals scornful, with its lavish display, but it was only the chief of several big celebrations here.

Against this background stand at least two great issues, and a host of subsidiary questions. First is the labor issue. John L. Lewis's determination to wrest better wages and working conditions from employers beginning to taste the first fruits of recovery raises disturbing queries. Will it endanger re-employment and recovery? Will President Roosevelt swing his influence and that of Congress to the cause of unionization, or toward the mass of middle-ground bystander public opinion? Can a moderate sharing of profits between employers and employees be worked out, as it was in the early nineteen-twenties? Will "percolated prosperity" pull labor's punch? Or is it labor war, grim and damaging to everybody?

Labor has imposing weapons, but they are newly forged and may be brittle. The Committee for Industrial Organization wasn't the only group that supported President Roosevelt. General public opinion will be acutely sensitive to the stoppage of automobile production. Somehow, the motorcar manufacturers have never seemed to be industrial ogres of the cut of the steel barons. Their spokesmen deliver neat little homilies on "the American way of life" over the radio every Sunday night. And the automobiles themselves keep right on being inexpensive, efficient, and magnificent.

On his side, the labor leader has the new and adroit technic of the sit-down strike, and is applying it at the peak of seasonal production to the fragile assembly line of decentralized automobile factories. There is, too, much public sympathy with his objective of collective bargaining, and the unqualified backing of the Administration to that goal. If the automobile employers put themselves in the position of opposing collective bargaining through unions of labor's own choosing, they will be playing into Mr. Lewis' hands. . . . And in the next stage is steel . . .

* * *

The second great issue, of course, is neutrality. The State Department is now learning how different neutrality can be in practice than in theory, but the lesson is much more useful for Congress. It has been shown, first, that a certain amount of flexibility—at least in defining what a civil war is—must be allowed the President in applying an embargo. The implication might be that a big measure of discretionary authority should be allowed the Executive.

Not at all, replies Congress—or a very vocal part of it. The only lesson, they say, is that our mandate should have been much broader and more explicit. So, despite the Supreme Court's magisterial definition of the President's great authority in foreign affairs, the chances still are that Congress will tie him hand and foot by specifying, when, where, and how embargoes shall be applied.

The second lesson of experience comes over the question of transshipment of munitions. Although the Mexican Government appears willing to halt the American planes that are lying in crates on the dock at Vera Cruz, consigned to Spain, it is clear that almost any embargo can be evaded by shipment of arms through neutrals. A quota system limiting arms shipments to every country to "normal" quantities would cut down the trade somewhat, but could not stop it altogether.

However, the Administration's alert vigilance in asserting and implementing a self-denying "neutrality" in the Spanish crisis is the best hope for future crises. By unofficial pressure we have curbed arms shipments. With cool-headedness we have ignored bombings and bombardments of American naval craft. By every means, we have tried to get Americans out of harm's way. Similar determination would help more to keep the United States out of a big war than any amount of arbitrary legislation.